Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869. NUMBER 47.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK: M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Postage Matter—General Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1869.

SENATE.

THE POSTAGE MATTER.

Mr, WHITE called up the resolution appropriating five hundred dollars to be expended by the Senate Postmaster for stamps, thus obviating the chance of fraud in the Government Postoffice.

Mr. GRAHAM charged that the Harrisburg Postmaster had furnished members of both Houses with stamps and charged them to the account of the State.

Mr. CONNELL moved an amendment, instructing the Retrenchment Committee to investigate the above charge.

Mr. LOWRY moved the indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

Mr. ERRETT urged that something be done.

There was further discussion, but pending the question the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

Senator Taylor has been confined to his room for several weeks with rheumatism, having temporarily lost the use of his hands and limbs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The whole session was occupied on the Appropriation Bill, which passed finally with no important amendments, save the striking out of one hundred thousand dollars for the new asylum at Danville. A large number of appropriations to private charitable institutions, inserted yesterday and to-day, were struck out on final passage.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—One hundred and twenty-seven Cuban refugees arrived at Key West on Wednesday, and more are coming.

—Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has vetoed the bill authorizing minors to convey real estate.

—The Legislature of British Columbia, after a long debate, decided against the Confederation, by a vote of eleven to five.

—The New Foundland Legislature, by a vote of twenty to eight, have adopted an address in response to the Lieutenant Governor's speech, recommending the union with Canada.

—A contract has been concluded between the Baltimore and Cincinnati, a new railroad company, and the Marietta, for entering the city of Cincinnati on a common track, a distance of seven miles.

—The suit of John H, Lawrence, Commissioner of Cincinnati, against Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, for libel, for fifty thousand dollars damages, was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday.

—A resolution was introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, that the Alabama treaty should be spurned with contempt, and its ratification would be dishonorable to the nation and unjust to its citizens.

—The Kansas Senate, on Tuesday, defeated a proposition to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white," by a vote of fourteen to seventeen. Three Senators voted "no," because they want the word "male" stricken out before the word "white."

—The Legislature of Nevada has passed a Constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions, limited to ninety days, and also a resolution asking Congress to annex to Nevada the territory south of Snake river. The work on Virginia and Truckee Railroad has been commenced.

—The New Albany, Mount Carmel & St. Louis Air Line Company was fully organized at New Albany, vesterday, by the election of Augustus Bradley, President, Dr. E. Newland, Vice President, and George Lyman, Secretary. Fifty thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot. The route will be surveyed immediately.

—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania have purchased the Morris & Essex and the Syracuse & Binghamton railroads, and have obtained a perpetual lease of the Oswego & Syracuse railroad, thus forming an independent and direct route by rail from the seaboard to Lake Ontario.

—The bill to lease the Penitentiary at Joliet and allow the convicts to work in Alton, was indefinitely postponed in the Illinois Legislature yesterday. The Senate Committee on the Penitentiary introduced a bill appropriating three hundred thousand dollars to be added to the capital invested in the manufacturing interest at Joliet.

—From Harlan county, Kentucky, it is reported that an armed party, headed by Lige Baker and others, have been committing depredations in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant. Peaceable citizens have been driven from their homes by them. A few days since the party met a Mr David Middleton on the road, and shot him to pieces.

—For insulting his wife a citizen of Chicago demanded satisfaction of his family physician, whereupon the Doctor struck the injured man five times with a slung shot, leaving him almost insensible. Yesterday morning, at the police court, the Doctor was let off with a fine of ten dollars, while the citizen paid five dollars for being the aggressor.

—A Washington special says General Grant remarked to a Republican member of Congress that he would consider it an insult to the party which had elected him to think of putting any men in his Cabinet who were not with the party during the war, or who had not acted with it since then. He knew the party had rights and he should not allow his personal feelings to interfere with these rights.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Bill to Compensate Farragut and His Men Passed—Indian Appropriation Passed — Tenure-of-Office Bill. HOUSE: The Army Appropriation Bill Passed, the Amendment of Mr. Butler Being Rejected—Postoffice Appropriation Taken Up and During its Consideration the House Left Without a Quorum.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. STEWART, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, submitted a majority report, in opposition to the views of the minority, on the Omnibus Railroad Bill.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to repeal the act fixing the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, requiring all orders of the President and Secretary of War to be issued by him, and, in case of his inability, by the next in rank, and providing that he shall not be released from command or assigned to duty elsewhere, except at his request, without the approval of the Senate, and that all contrary orders shall be null and void.

Mr. POMEROY, from Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, the bill amendatory of the act of July 27, 1868, relating to the location of Agricultural College scrip. As amended the bill provides simply that all such scrip shall be received from actual settlers in payment of pre-emption claims, in the same manner as is now authorized by law in the case of military bounty land warrants.

Also, adversely the House bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted in aid of the construction of railroads in Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, who stated that during the short remainder of the session the Committee would not have time to act upon them, the Committee on Pacific Railroads were discharged from the further consideration of bills in aid of the following railroad enterprises, viz: Southern Pacific of Texas; Union Pacific, Southern Branch; Lawrence, Kansas and Guayamos; Lake Superior and Sioux City; Lake Superior and Puget Sound; Idaho, Oregon and Puget Sound; International Pacific, from Cairo to the Rio Grande; Atlantic and California, thirty second parallel line, and Memphis, El Paso and Pacific of Texas. Also, from the further consideration of House bills extending the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad; the House joint resolution declaring the meaning of the acts relating to Pacific railroads, which direct the use of American iron in their construction, namely, that American iron must be also used in repairs and in re-laying track; and the House joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to establish a tariff of prices for the transportation of freight and passengers on the Pacific railroads and branches.

Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Patents, reported adversely the bill to repeal the sixteenth section of the act of March 2d, 1861, relating to patents for inventions and discoveries patented abroad.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, made a report on the subject of reporting and printing debates, and said he would ask the Senate to consider it to-morrow.

He also made a report, from the same Committee, on the policy of continuing the publication by Congress of other public documents than those connected directly with or forming a part of the Congressional proceedings.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to abolish and forever prohibit peonage in New Mexico.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the sale of the Hot Springs reservation, in Arkansas.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill in relation to captures made by Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi in 1862. In reply to a question by Mr. Trumbull, he said the bill did not give the officers or men anything more than they were entitled to under existing laws, but would have merely a technical effect.

The bill passed.

Mr. GRIMES called up the bill to compensate the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the Alabama. It gives to Commander Winslow and his crew $190,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States. It fixes the number of Judges of the United States Supreme Court at nine, and provides for the appointment of Circuit Judges to perform circuit duties now performed by the Judges of the Supreme Court, but requires that each of the latter shall do circuit duty for at least one term every two years.

Mr. EDMUNDS began a speech in opposition to the provision of the bill for circuits, but was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the unfinished business, the Indian Appropriation bill.

Several additional amendments, reported by the Indian Committee, were adopted.

Mr. STEWART offered as an additional section the bill which lately passed the House transferring the control of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

After discussion, in which Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Pomeroy, Morton, Hendricks and Sprague opposed, and Messrs. Stewart, Edmunds and Conkling favored the amendment, it was rejected—yeas 8, nays 26, the yeas being Messrs. Anthony, Conkling, Edmunds, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Morgan and Stewart.

The appropriation was then passed.

On motion, Mr. Edmunds' bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was again taken up, whereupon, at 4:45 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several petitions praying that the Almighty be recognized by the Constitution were received.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. All the amendments reducing ordinary appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. KELLEY made a speech expressing his faith in Gen. Grant.

Mr. BLAINE appealed to the House not to agree to the amendment striking out the $200,000 for military surveys, reducing the appropriation for the Rock Island Armory and Arsenal from one million dollars to five hundred thousand, or to the amendment offered by Mr. Butler for the reduction of the army.

The Rock Island item provoked a rapid and heated discussion, such as it usually does provoke whenever the subject comes up. It was participated in by Messrs. Blaine, Price, Scofield, Phelps, Benton, Farnsworth and others

In the midst of the discussion Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor and made a final appeal to the House in favor of his amendment for the reduction of the army. He characterized the amendment offered by Mr. Blaine as a delusion. It only provided for consolidation as officers were reduced by death or court-martial. There would not be by it a single dollar saved, a single servant cut off. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kelley,) a new recruit, came here this morning and told the House it must trust General Grant. The difficulty was, the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Maine did not trust General Grant. Under it he could not muster out a single officer. The only trust they would have to get rid of an officer would be in Almighty God to bring him to an end, for he would not resign. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley,) said a large army was necessary in order to keep the peace. But if they name the policy, the moral power of the election of General Grant would not keep the peace in Texas. An army scattered over that territory would be of no avail. There was not going to be any organized opposition to an army; it was going to be stealthy murder, not in the presence of soldiers, but behind their backs. Another fact was, that one-fourth of all the United States soldiers in Texas were ex-confederate soldiers, recruited from the confederate army, and they were not to be relied upon in any question between their old brethren in arms and citizens of the United States. As to the argument that the army would decrease by natural depletion, he reminded the House that there was a school at West Point which turned out officers for the army as fast as officers died.

The argument also had been made that members did not know anything of the subject, and that therefore they must turn the matter over to Gen. Grant. In reply to that he would say the Constitution puts it on the representatives of the people. Any gentleman who says he does not understand it, had better learn, or go home. He has no business here. It is his duty to understand it. We have no business to come here if we do not know how to do the duties which the Constitution devolves upon us. The Constitution sends us here to legislate, not to take the *ipse dixit* of any man. Here is a case of economy. Here is a saving of thirty millions of taxes. Let us see whether this talk of economy, this kicking of some poor claimants, this overthrowing of a small appropriation for some public work, is to occupy our time, while this great question is to have the go by.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, made an earnest appeal to the House against the adoption of Mr. Butler's amendment. He hoped the House would not vote to deprive General Sherman of the chance to attain the rank of General of the Army, and that it would not deprive General Sheridan or General Thomas of the chance to attain the grade of Lieutenant General, and would not render necessary the mustering out of Generals Meade or Hancock as Major Generals. That would be the effect of the adoption of the amendment. He admitted there was much in the amendment that was meritorious; but there were provisions in it which he thought the House would not approve. The amendment which he (Mr. Blaine) had moved just tied up the army so that there should be no appointments or promotions until Congress could take hold of the whole question, and by this means, under the administration of General Grant, the army could be very rapidly reduced. In conclusion he asked leave to modify his amendment.

Mr. BUTLER objected.

Mr. BLAINE—I only want to perfect my amendment.

Mr. BUTLER—You cannot perfect anything that is bad all over.

Mr. BLAINE went on to say that under his plan the process of reduction would begin the moment the bill was approved. It was safe, prudent and wise to take this step, but it was difficult to go beyond.

Mr. BOYER asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment directing the Secretary of War to consolidate the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary Department and the Pay Department into one Department, to be called the Department of Supply.

Mr. HOOPER objected.

The Rock Island appropriation was still further debated by Messrs. Logan and Pruyn in favor and Maynard against it.

Finally the debate ended and the House proceeded to vote on the various amendments.

The amendment striking out the sum for military surveys was agreed to.

The amendment reducing the Rock Island appropriation from $1,000,000 to $500,000 was disagreed to—yeas 79, nays 90, and the appropriation remains at one million.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered last night by Mr. Blaine for the conjoined amendments of Messrs. Dodge and Butler. The substitute was agreed to—111 to 64.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill then passed.

Mr. PIKE, from Committee of Conference on the bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy and Marine Corps, made a report, which, after some discussion, was agreed to without division.

The House then took a recess.

Evening Session.—The House resumed session at half past seven, Mr. Boutwell in the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. KELLEY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to take immediate measures to ascertain the cause of the arrest and incarceration by the Captain General of Cuba of Emilia Cobada, a citizen of the United States. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., the expenses of removing the remains of Thaddeus Stevens from Washington to his home in Pennsylvania, were ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to define felonies and misdemeanors, and to regulate peremptory challenges. Passed.

The bill provides that all offences against the United States, punishable by death or by imprisonment for not less than five years, unless otherwise expressly provided, be taken and deemed to be felonies; all others to be taken as misdemeanors, unless otherwise expressly provided. In trials for crimes, the punishment whereof is death, the United States and defendant are each to be entitled to twenty peremptory challenges; where the punishment is imprisonment for not less than five years, to ten peremptory challenges. When two or more persons are on trial together, they shall join in their peremptory challenges.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Poland in the Chair, and took up the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The total sum appropriated is $30,217,503, of which sum $22,752,563 is to be defrayed by the revenue of the Postoffice Department.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to increase the sum for Postoffice clerks from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. Rejected.

Mr BEAMAN moved to amend the item for letter carriers, by reducing it from $1,000,000 to $500,000, with a proviso that letter carriers shall not be employed in any city, the population of which is less than 100,000, and that no greater sum shall be expended for free delivery in the next fiscal year.

After quite a long discussion the question came to vote, but there was no quorum voting. The roll was called and only ninety-three members answered to their names.

The Committee rose, and, Mr. Boutwell having taken the Chair as Speaker *pro tem*, the names of the absentees were reported.

A motion to adjourn was rejected.

Mr. BEAMAN moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

The Sergeant-at-arms was directed to bring absentees before the bar of the House.

Some hours were consumed therein, and it was after midnight when the House adjourned.

NEWS BY CABLE.

London Times and the Rejection of the Alabama Treaty.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Times* in an article on the Alabama Treaty, says the want of a definite basis of arbitration will reconcile England to the rejection by the United States. This point should be kept clearly in view in the event of offers for further negotiations. England now awaits proposals from America. The *Times* continues: We have done our best. We have gone to the verge of national humiliation to secure a settlement of the questions at issue. We shall now wait for propositions from the new administration under Gen. Grant. It is admitted the claims are a fair subject for friendly arbitration.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 19.—The steamship Cimbria, from New York, arrived to-night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 19.—*Evening.*—Consols, 93. Five-Twenties, 78¾. Eries, 24¾; Illinois, 96¾. Stocks steady.

FRANKFORT, February 19.—Bonds, 82¼@82¼.

ANTWERP, February 19.—Petroleum dull, at 58¼f.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton lower and dull; Uplands, spot, 11¾; afloat, 11½; Orleans, 12; sales of 5,000 bales. Wheat—sales of 45,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels for speculation and 4,000 bushels for export; stock, 277,000 bushels, including 96 000 bushels American. California White Wheat, 10s. 9d.; Red Western, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. Flour, 25s. Corn, 32s. for old; 30s. 9d. for new. Oats, 3s. 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 43s. Pork quiet, at 97c. Beef, 95c. Lard, 76s. 6d. Cheese, 76s. Bacon, 56s. 6d. Spirits of Petroleum, 71½d; Refined, 1s. 10d.

LONDON, February 19.—Tallow, 45s. 6d. Fine Rosin, 19s. Turpentine, 33s. 6d. Linseed, 58s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 28s. Linseed Cakes, £11.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19.—Bonds firm at 82¼.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Bourse steady; Rentes 71f. 45c.

HAVRE, Feb. 19.—Cotton easier but unchanged.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, February 19.—The Insurgents hold Guaraja, a port south of Roman Cais. They have fortified the town, and have batteries of brass cannon mounted, and manned by Americans. The water in front of the position has a depth of eighteen feet, and the guns bear upon the narrow channel by which the town can only be approached from the sea. The Government is equipping a flotilla of launches for an attack on the place.

A landing has been effected by a rebel expedition at Cochoros.

It is whispered here that Secretary Seward has made strong representations to the Government at Madrid in regard to the death of Mr. Cohner, and other outrages which have occurred at Havana, and that he has asked that condign punishment be visited upon the perpetrators.

Transports arrived yesterday with one thousand troops from Spain and others arrived to-day with one thousand more.

Orders have been issued requiring citizens to deliver to the authorities all private arms.

Gen. Wm. F. Smith positively declines the appointment of Consul General of the United States at Havana.

Sugar market active; No. 12 firm at 10 reals.

San Francisco Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 19.—The excitement about the White Pine mines is increasing. Fifty-four companies to mine there have been incorporated here, with nominal capitals aggregating sixty-two millions.

The Board of Brokers is considering the propriety of adopting more stringent rules regulating the admission of new stocks.

Bond Robber Arrested

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 19.—Edwin R. Lee has been arrested on a charge of stealing $40,000 in bonds, last August, from the office of M. C. Miller, Insurance Agent, 96 Broadway. It is alleged that some of the bonds were sold by Lee.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Meeting of Presidental Electors—Fenian Prisoners in England Released — American Shipping and the Cuban Insurrection.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1868.

CABINET MEETING.

All the members of the Cabinet were present at the regular meeting to-day.

MEETING OF ELECTORS.

The Presidential Electors now in the city held a meeting at the National Hotel this afternoon, for the purpose of arranging for attending in a body the forthcoming inaugural ceremonies. Electors were present from Mississippi, Nebraska, Tennessee, Iowa, Arkansas and Indiana.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Secretary Seward has replied as follows to a Philadelphia firm:

Department of State, Washington, Feb. 18, 1869.—GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of yesterday's date, in which, as citizens of the United States, you make a request for special protection for vessels and other property on the south side of the Island of Cuba, in the harbors of Tunas, Trinidad and Cienfuegos. I appreciate the anxiety which you, in common with other merchants having large interests in Cuba, feel at the present time, and since the receipt of your letter I have conferred with the Secretary of the Navy, who informs me that at least one half of the vessels under command of Admiral Hoff are now in Cuban waters, and the Admiral has of late been fully and frequently instructed to be vigilant and active in extending every proper protection to American interests in the regions referred to, which are supposed to be especially exposed to danger. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The Senate Committee on Printing today reported a resolution authorizing a contract to be made with Joseph T. Crowell for the publication of debates in Congress for a term of years after March 4th, prox., in accordance with the proposition submitted by him. In case of failure to contract with him, or his inability to fulfill the contract, the Joint Committee on Printing is authorized to have the work done under the direction of the Congressional Printer at the Government Printing Office.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate to-day, without opposition, passed the House joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road and property and to issue bonds to aid in the construction of its railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean.

FENIAN PRISONERS RELEASED.

Mr. Thornton, British Minister, this afternoon communicated to Secretary Seward the following dispatch from the British Government: "Inform Mr. Seward that orders have been given for the release from further custody of Costello and Warren."

ARGUMENT POSTPONED.

The argument on the application for *habeas corpus* in the case of Spangler and Arnold, prisoners at Dry Tortugas, was to-day, in the Supreme Court, adjourned until Friday next.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19—Cotton—receipts to-day, 5,295 bales; receipts for week, 26,331 bales; exports to-day, 8,135 bales, and for the week to Liverpool 23,417 bales; Continent, 4,944 bales; Coastwise, 3,765 bales; stock, 148,898 bales; sales for the week, 10,300 bales; to-day, 3,300 bales; market ½c lower, with middling at 27¼a27½c. Flour—low grades firmer, with sales superfine at $6,50, double extra at $7,25, and treble extra at $7,50. Sugar in good demand, with sales common at 12½, prime at 14¼a15, and yellow clarified at 16c. Molasses in good demand, with sales prime at 77a80c. Whisky—western rectified at $1. Coffee quiet and firm; fair at 15¼a16, and prime at 17¼a18½c.

CHICAGO, February 19.—After close of 'change the grain market was very quiet, and prices without change; No. 2 spring wheat sold at $1,14¼a$1,15; closing at outside figure. Corn and oats neglected. Provisions dull and inactive, and nominally unchanged.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—Cotton market dull; new middling 26; good ordinary 25.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The "Daughter of the Regiment" was presented at the Opera House last night, Ettie Henderson appearing in the leading role. The piece was well put upon the stage, and rendered general satisfaction to the audience. The entertainment concluded with the amusing comedy of "The Youthful Days of Richalina," with Ettie Henderson as Count St. Louis. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be presented at a matinee this afternoon, and this evening, which is the occasion of Harry Hotto's benefit. A versatile entertainment will be given.

SMYTHE'S THEATRE.—There will be a grand Saturday night jubilee at Smythe's American Theatre this evening. A great bill is offered, consisting in part of "Black Eyed Susan," "Punch and Judy" and the wonderful performances of Gurr, the Man Fish. Other attractions will be presented, and a crowded house may be anticipated.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Thayer's Circus is the attraction at this place of amusement just now, and the attraction must be pretty strong, judging from the large audiences with which the performance has been greeted since the opening night. This afternoon there will be a matinee, and this evening the regular performance. The troupe is composed of first class artists, who perform their specialities in a graceful and confident manner, which wins from all who attend the heartiest applause.

Church Sociable—Pleasant Occasion—Presentation,

In large congregations it is a matter of desire and concern on the part of the pastors that individuals and families should become acquainted and intermingle socially together, so as to be really united and not worship the same God under the same roof as strangers to each other. In religion all are necessarily on an equality, be they rich or poor, high or low, so long as they are worthy followers of Christ; worldly society has no good authority for prescribing rules to the contrary, at least so far as church communities are concerned. Many of the congregations of the city have very successfully established closer ties of friendship between the individuals and families comprising them by holding what are termed "Church Sociables" in which all are invited to participate. These occasions are always interesting and prolific of much good in strengthening religion and creating a brotherly love among those professing the faith. If all such sociables could be made as pleasant and enjoyable as that held last night at the Sixth avenue United Presbyterian Church, (Rev. T. H. Hanna's,) none would doubt their efficacy or disparage the wisdom and zeal prompting congregations to hold them. The enterprising ladies and gentlemen charged with the arrangements left nothing undone to secure the enjoyment of all attending, and were fully rewarded in the universal expression of delight and satisfaction from the four or five hundred persons attending, many of whom were invited guests of other denominations. In the lecture room of the Church were spread a number of tables artistically arranged and decorated, and trembling beneath the weight of elaborate pyramids of ice cream, water ices and macaroon, huge cakes delicately iced and bearing mottos, fruits, confectionery, sandwiches and substantials in profusion. Previous to partaking of the sumptuous repast, the guests assembled in the auditorium of the Church and organized on Rev. Mr. Hanna assuming the chair and announcing the 133d Psalm, commencing

"Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well;
Together such as brethren are,
In unity to dwell."

Which was sung by the entire audience. Rev. S. B. Reid made an eloquent and fervent appeal to the Throne of Grace, invoking Divine blessing on all in attendance, after which Rev. Dr. Douglas was invited to address the meeting, which he did at some length in his happiest manner, succeeding in putting all into good humor and breaking the ice for the enjoyment of the evening.

He was followed by William Frew, Esq., who in a serious manner announced that he had found a pocket book, and asked if anybody had lost one. Many hands went down into as many pockets, but no one discovered the loss. On opening the book it was found to contain a hundred dollar bank note, and the speaker resumed, stating that it was *found* to be over by the Committee after paying the expenses of the sociable feast out of the generous contributions made by the congregation, and he was instructed to present it as a slight token of appreciation to Mrs. Hanna, the esteemed wife of the pastor of the church, but he wanted the lady to come forward and make a speech. The intended recipient failing to put in an appearance, Rev. Mr. Hanna received the present on her behalf, making a few very pleasant remarks, and stating that such surprises had of late not been unfrequent to himself from his congregation.

Rev. J. W. Reed, in an exceedingly humorous and yet dignified little speech, next held the audience, increasing the general enjoyment. A choir of youthful voices, under the leadership of Prof. Sherratt, rendered in exquisite style a pretty psalm, at the conclusion of which supper was announced. The good things being disposed of the party returned to the auditorium and in promenade and conversation spent the balance of the evening, retiring about twelve o'clock, all much pleased with the entertainment afforded and all hoping to be present at the next occasion of the character under the management of that congregation.

Mrs. Swisshelm's Lecture

On "Suffrage," in the A. M. E. Church, Allegheny, delivered on Thursday evening, the 18th instant, to a large and appreciative audience, was worthy of the theme and the lecturer. She based the right of suffrage on the natural God given privilege of *the ruled to choose their rulers.* From her standpoint it is certainly very difficult to see how a government that has laid the black men of the country under contribution for its support, on the high places of the battlefield as well as at the offices of revenue, should any longer withhold from them the ballot.

In regard to her own sex, she believes if it be urged with any reason that it is unwomanly to vote is it quite as unladylike to pay taxes. The peculiar line of argument pursued on this important subject by Mrs. S. will hardly be set aside, nor the attempt made by any who admit her premises, viz: That civil government is the ordinance of God, that all citizens responsible to the laws made should have a voice in their making, and that in making and administering laws the State and the nation are bound to respect the teachings of the Sacred Scriptures.

While utterly disclaiming any sympathy with those who would desire any sectarian test of citizenship in the Constitution of the country, the distinguished lecturer earnestly advocated the propriety and importance of amending the Constitution so as to acknowledge the being and government of Almighty God, and the remodeling of the oath taken by the President of the United States, so as to attach more solemnity and responsibility to that act of religious worship. It may not be generally known, nevertheless it is a fact, that the oath taken by the President, when sworn into office, is simply "Do you swear that you will do so and so," and not, as in our courts of law, generally, "Do you swear by Almighty God," etc.

We do not propose at present to notice particularly the special points of the able and interesting lecture, as we understand Mrs. Swisshelm has been formally requested by some gentlemen and ladies who heard it, and by others who did not, to repeat the lecture within a fortnight in one of the large halls of this city.

Why should not the Young Men's Library Association secure Mrs. S. for their slate before the lecture season of this year is over? She has other lectures besides this one, which her many friends would be delighted to hear.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

[Extracts from the March Magazines.]

"SOUND UPON THE GOOSE."

ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE.

"Id ish a longe dime, now here, in Bennsylfanian's State,
All in dere down of Horrisburg dere rosed a fierce depate,
'Tween vamilies mit gooses, und dose vhere none vere foundt—
If gooses might, by common law, go squanderin aroundt?

"Dose who vere not po-gifted mit gooses, und vere poor,
All shvear de law forbid dis crime, by shings und cerdain sure;
But de goose holders teklare a goose great liberdy tid need,
And to pen dem oop vas gruel, und a most oon-Christian teed.

"Und dann anoder barty itself tid soon refeal,
Of artsdograts who kepd no goose, pecause 'was nod shendeel;
Tey tid not vish de splodderin geese shouldt on deir pafement bass,
So dey shoined de anti-goosers, or de oonder lower glass!"

Here Breitmann led his shdeam out: "Dis shdory goes to show
Dat in Foledicks, ash lager, *virtus in medio*.
De dreck is ish ad de pottom—de skoom floads high inteed;
Boot das bier is in de mittle, says an goot old Sherman lied.

"Und shoost apout elegdion-dimes de scoom und drecks ve see,
Have a bully Wahl-verwandtschaft or electiou-sympa hie."
"Dis is verv vine," says Misder Twine, "vot here you introtuce
Mit your permission I'll grack on mit my shdory of de coose.

"A gandertate for sheriff de coose-beho'ders run,
Who shvear de coose de nobiest dings vot valk pe neat de sun.
For de cooses safe ue Capidol in Rome long d mes ago,
Und Horrisburg need safn mighty pad, ash all do know.

"Acainsd dis mighdy Goose man anoder veller rose,
Who keepedt himself ungommon shtill ven oders came to plows;
Und if any ask now 'was he shtoot, his vriends wouldt vink so loose,
Und visper ash dey dapped deir nose: *'He's seundt up on de coose!*

"'He's O. K. oopon de sooblect; shoost pet your pile on dat;
On dis bartik'ler question he indends to coot it fat,'
So de veller cot elegded pefore de people foundt
On *eitch* site of der coose it vas he shtick so awful soundt."

—From "BREITMANN IN POLITICS," in March No. of Lippincott's Magazine.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprising fifteen ministers, appointed by the General Conference for the term of four years, has just been held in New York city. The members of the Book Committee represent every section of the work, and are charged with the duty of supervising the entire publishing interests of the Church. Most of the leading editors of the official papers and other publications, were also present. According to the exhibit of the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati, which includes all the Depositories at several points, the assets are $1,340,919 61; liabilities, $175,295 06. Earnings for the year, $152,882 89. Of this sum $38,204 51, was paid by order of the General Conference. The net profit for the year is $114,678 38.

The *Presbyterian*, it is stated, knows a church in which the choir is paid two thousand dollars, and the contributions to domestic missions do not amount to one hundred dollars.

The South Congregational church of Hartford, Conn., has adopted a liturgical form of worship, including the *Te Deum* responsively performed, the Apostles' Creed in unison, and two scripture lessone, each closed with the Episcopal formula, "Thus endeth," etc.

The *Independent* closes a lengthy paragraph on Sabbath Schools, with the statement of the interesting fact that John Wesley, during his visit to America in the years 1736-37, *forty years before* Raikes' first Sabbath School, set apart a portion of the Sabbath afternoon to meet the children belonging to his mission in Savannah, Ga., for catechetical and scriptural instruction. Small children, as well as large ones, were among his pupils, and his manner was very engaging.

It is estimated that full one thousand members of the Greek Church are in California, emigrants from Russia. A Greek church began its services at San Francisco last August. It is thought a large number of adherents to the Greek faith will come from Alaska.

The *Presbyterian* represents Dr. Brook's Presbyterian church at St. Louis, Mo., as having contributed not less than eight thousand dollars, in weekly installments of ten cents, twenty-five cents, fifty cents, one dollar, five and ten dollars, "as God hath prospered" each member. This sum has been given in addition to the pew rents.

Friday, the twenty-sixth instant, is the day set apart by the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, for prayer for institutions of learning. It is recommended that the day be consecrated to prayer and almsgiving.

The following question has been propounded to the *Presbyterian* by "A Subscriber:" "Is it consistent with the position of a *ruling elder* in our (Presbyterian) church to give a *dancing* party." The editor answers No.

Newton Baptist Seminary, started in 1825, has had a wonderful career of success. There have been five hundred and sixteen graduates, of whom thirty-eight have been foreign missionaries, and one hundred and twenty-four have died. It has furnished fifty-two Presidents and Professors in Colleges and Seminaries.

Quite an extensive revival of religion has been in progress for some time in the Baptist church in Salem, New Jersey. One hundred and thirty persons have been baptized since the revival commenced. The work still continues.

The Congregational churches in Kansas are adopting female office-bearing as well as female suffrage. Thus one Mrs. Wood is clerk of the church in Cottonwood Falls, and another Mrs. Wood holds the same office in Lowell, while in Wabapnsee Mrs. N. H. Jones has been elected deaconess.

Some idea of the grandeur of the work of the American Bible Society may be gathered from the proceedings of the late monthly meeting of the Board, which is a fair sample of the usual work of the month, in granting fifteen thousand three hundred and forty volumes, besides others to the amount of three hundred and fifty dollars. These grants were in various languages, including French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Creolese for the island of Curacoa.

It will surprise many to learn that the Unitarians have now seven places of worship in Boston, in which the seats are all free.

The *Israelite*, the organ of the Jews at Cincinnati, advocates the observance of a day of rest, a real Sabbath, which can be observed by all Israel, and suggests that that day set apart by hundreds of millions, nay the whole civilized world, for physical rest and the worship of God. It says let our prayers and thanksgiving with their's ascend to His throne on the same day, Sunday.

Bishop Simpson gives some startling news in regard to the atrocities of the Texans, in his letter to the New York *Christian Advocate*. He gives two or three instences of cold-blooded murder. He writes, a few of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church were one evening assembled to hold a prayer meeting. A band of men surrounded the house, ordered the men, five in number, to come out, and shot them down in cold blood. No effort has been made to arrest the murderers; and the colored people, who know them well, are so fearful of their lives that they dare not give information. These perseeutions has caused the breaking up of Methodist societies. The Bishop thinks that this violence is not directed against the members of that Church, simply because they are Methodists, nor yet, as they are termed there *Northern* Methodists, but because they are supposed to be identified with Radical movements.

The receipts of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for the first nine months of the fiscal year amount to one hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and seven dollars, being less than twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars for the same time the previous year. The estimates for the year will require about one hundred thousand dollars more.

A Roman Catholic Church for colored people is shortly to be erected in Detroit. Several colored youths are being educated for priests at Naples, Italy, with a view, no doubt, to fields of labor in this country and among their own race in other lands.

The first Episcopal Cathedral ever built in New England was recently opened in Portland. It is fully organized, after the English system, by Dr. Neely, the Bishop of Maine.

Last year, Rev. Dr. Tyng's society, (St. George and Chapels,) contributed two hundred and thirty thousand dollars for various purposes, while Trinity church, St. John's chapel and St. Paul's chapel, also in New York, unitedly contributed a trifle over one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

The Burdell Mystery Solved.

The murderer of Dr. Burdell is discovered, according to his circumstantial confession, and all the probabilities of the case, to have been the same Charles Jefferds, who afterwards killed John Walton and John Matthews, and who was himself murdered by a fellow-convict at Auburn about a year ago.

Jefferd's declaration is all the more convincing in that it does not release Mrs. Cunningham from the charge of complicity with his crime. He, too, was a friend of that malign woman, between whom and his mother, Mrs. Walton, there appears to have been close intimacy. He boasted of the same illicit favors from Mrs. Cunningham which were enjoyed by her boarder, John E. Eckel, and claims to have been, instead of Eckel, the instrument of her revenge. He alleges that he was at Dr. Burdell's house, No. 31 Bond street, on the evening of the assassination; that he was seated in the parlor and playing on the banjo for the amusement of the Cunningham girls when Dr. Burdell entered the house and met Mrs. Cunningham, with whom he had a violent quarrel. The Doctor then proceeded to his room in the third story, and Mrs. Cunningham to hers on the second floor. Jefferds, to whom the dispute had been audible, stole out of the parlor, went to Mrs. Cunningham, and, after hearing her account of what had occurred, volunteered to "go up stairs and do for the old rascal," meaning Dr. Burdell. The woman, who cordially hated Dr. Burdell, and hoped to inherit his possessions, encouraged the young desperado's sympathetic rage. She informed him of the position of the Doctor's rooms; he drew a slender two-edged dagger which he habitually carried, and started on his cowardly errand. The circumstantial account which he gives of what transpired, from the moment when he glided into Dr. Burdell's apartment and aimed the first blow at his heart, to the moment when he "reached under" and "fetched" his victim by a final stab in the kidneys, has a tone of convincing verity. "At one time," says Jefferds, "I thought he'd be too many for me; but the punch in the ribs fetched him. It was our fighting about the room that made the blood fly so all about on the walls. The old fellow was stronger than I gave him credit for, and we had a mighty tough tussel of it; but you see I had the knife, and I kept all the time jabbing him with that, and he bled a great deal, and that weakened him, I suppose," which is extremely probable. The assassin's description of the whole struggle tallies with the appearance of the room and of the wounds found on the body of Dr. Burdell after the murder; while the facts of Jefferd's intimacy with Mrs. Cunningham and his character as a reckless bravo help to corroborate his statements. It is said of him that "he habitually went armed, and on the slightest provocation would shoot or cut whoever chanced to provoke his wrath." He declared on one occasion that "he didn't think so much of killing a man; he would put any man out of his misery for five hundred dollars if he was short, *and wouldn't get caught at it either*."

Washington Items.

The President hesitates to veto the Copper Tariff Bill, and the indication is that it will become a law.

The Ohio river bridge question was brought up in Committee to enable three persons from Steubenville to make their statement concerning that structure. They did not believe it was an obstacle to navigation, and thought the location as good as any other proposed for similar bridges. One witness quite strangely assured the Committee that the river at that point was quite straight for half a mile above and below the bridge, while all other witnesses have testified it was almost crescent curved.

The decision of the Supreme Court on gold contracts made before the passage of the legal tender act, does not affect that act or contracts made since; but it is regarded as a slight indication of the opinions of a majority of the Court on questions relating to the legal tenders. The fact that the decision upon the legal tender is not announced looks as if it might be against the act, as it has been understood in case it should be adverse the decision would be postponed till December.

It appears that a strong pressure is being made by Secretary Seward and others in authority, to secure the ratification of the Alabama treaty. The English Government, it is understood, is very anxious to know what its chances are for ratification, before the 4th of March. It is reported that the English Minister has informed his Government that, if the treaty is not ratified before the 4th of March, it will stand no chance of confirmation by the incoming administration. Mr. Seward has begun to work in earnest, and some of the Republicans are already beginning to favor the ratification of the treaty.

Gen. Grant informed one of his callers to-day, who went to impose upon him some advice, that he had made up his mind on his Cabinet, and if any of them declined he had alternates ready.

It is not doubted that one of the leading features of Gen. Grant's administration will be that of a liberal encouragement, and, if necessary, championship of the South American Republics. Cuba is, by general consent, regarded as practically severed from Spain. Should she declare her independence, there is little doubt that she will find plenty of friends to rally around her. The question of annexation is not now among the probabilities.

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided to report the bill which passed the House some time ago, providing for an election in Virginia, with an amendment submitting to a separate vote the disfranchising clause of the Constitution.

The Reconstruction Commiteee will not decide in the Georgia matter until the Supreme Court of that State has made a decision on the question of whether the negro is a citizen, under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The position of Cuba excites great interest. It is expected that the revolutionary party will proclaim the independence of the island. In that case our Government will immediately recognize the new Government, and extend belligerent rights to it, and the privileges of neutrality.

It will then be open to both parties to obtain men, money, and arms from abroad; and it is not doubted that American sympathy will turn the scale in favor of free Cuba.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Thursday morning agreed to recommend to the favorable action of that body the Naturalization treaty with England. Also, the treaty leaving to the government of Switzerland the arbitrament of the San Juan Island dispute. The Committee came to the unanimous conclusion to recommend the rejection of the Alabama claim treaty.

As it is necessary that the Vice President-elect shall be sworn into office before noon of the day of inauguration, in order that he may call the Senate to order and swear in the new Senators, it is understood that Speaker Colfax will deliver his valedictory to the House, and resign a day or two in advance. The House will therefore have to select a Speaker for the balance of the session.

The entire force of enrolling clerks of the House are at work upon the tax bill, and it will take them until Saturday to enroll it. It will make six hundred large written pages. It will then take two days to print it, and will not be ready for consideration by the Senate Finance Committee before the 24th, and cannot possibly be read or considered and reported to the Senate at this session. Gen. Schenck will start it anew on March 5th, when he hopes to secure its enactment into a law before the first session of the Forty first Congress.

General Grant made a declaration in conversation this morning, which will doubtless ease the sensitive souls of those who fear he may take a Democrat or two into his Cabinet. He said if he were a Republican Senator, and a Democratic President were to select a Democratic Cabinet he should vote for their confirmation, but if under similar circumstances, a President elected by the Republican party should select Democratic advisers, he would think he failed in doing his duty if he did not vote for their rejection. It is thought this remark may be taken as conclusive by even the most stubborn of those who profess to believe General Grant wanting in sympathy with the Republican party.

The Ordinance Committee have discovered that the army Rodman fifteen-inch gun costs $6,500 each, for 49,000 pounds weight. The navy guns of the same calibre weighed 43,000 pounds. The difference in weight, at thirteen cents per pound, makes $910 which the navy paid more for their guns than was paid by the army. The navy contract with the Fort Pitt foundry provided for the delivery of all guns on the seaboard at the expense of the maker, yet the government paid for all this transportation. From the spring of 1864 all fifteen-inch guns procured at Pittsburgh were taken without any powder-proof, according to an order from the Chief of Ordnance. Therefore, guns procured since that time have been mounted in fortifications on expensive iron carriages without being fired at all, and lately an order was issued from the Ordnance Department to subject them to a proof of charges of one hundred pounds of powder, at the risk of the government.

"THE organization of the next Congress," says G. A. T., "is as good as settled, interested gossip to the contrary notwithstanding. Henry D. Washburne will be Sergeant-at-Arms in place of Ordway, the present incumbent—I had nearly said incubus. James G. Blaine will be elected Speaker, and he will be the only officer taken from New England. Edward McPherson will be made Clerk by right of chaste and honorable service, perfect integrity and high-mindedness."

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PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 19, 1869.

There is really nothing that is new or important in the oil market worthy of special notice. There was not a single operation in Refined to-day, at least there were none reported, and while the market is dull and languid, prices are nominally unchanged. The confusion and uncertainty which has prevailed for some time in regard to the future, still continues, and with a general conflict of views, and feelings, business is neglected, and the sales unusually light. The first instalment of oil by river, on the present rise arrived to-day, having been towed down by the tug Oil Valley, and was consigned to Mawhinney & Bro. and Fleming & Co. It is probable that the receipts within the next few days will be large, and the river could not be in better condition for running oil than it is at present.

CRUDE.

The market is unsettled and rather weak, with more sellers than buyers, though compared with yesterday, prices have undergone no quotable change. Sale 500 bbls on spot at 17; 1,400 to be delivered on this water at 17¼; 1,000 bbls each from March to December, at 18; and 1,000 seller till October, at 16½. Last evening there were sales of 3,000 bbls, seller till December 1st, at 16; 2,000 seller till August first, at 17; and 1,000 October 1st, at 16½.

REFINED.

The market, as already noticed, was exceedingly quiet to-day, not a single sale reported, and while the feeling, apparently seemed to be weaker, prices are nominally unchanged. There seemed to be no demand whatever for any delivery, though, it is proper to remark, in this connection, that there is not much disposition manifested to sell, refiners generally appearing to hold off for the present.

LUBRICATING OILS.

Eclipse Winter Lubricating oil	40c
Eclipse Railroad Axle	35c
Eclipse Machinery	75c
Eclipse Spindle	80c
Eclipse Tanners' Stuffing	40c
Eclipse Tanners' Finishing oil	65c

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 53 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros. & Co., 216 bbls refined W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

McKee, Hackett & Co., 200 bbls refined W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 525 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined 994

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

H. M. Long & Co., 39 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

A. D. Miller, 48 bbls tar, to Wm. Lincoln, Boston.

Brooks, B. & Co., 60 bbls refined to W. F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined 99

Total shipments tar 48

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 133⅛@133⅜.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 19, 1869.

MONEY.

The money market has become extremely easy; after meridian offerings increased rapidly, banks and foreign bankers appearing in the market as liberal lenders; the rate on call declined from 7 to 4 and 5 per cent. among stock brokers while in the Government bond market loans were made as low as 2 per cent. Many bankers and brokers have carried over balances, being unable to lend at any rate of interest. These extreme rates are hardly a fair criterion of the market, however, but it is accounted for by the free influx of currency from the interior and the increased demand for foreign exchange, which relieved the bankers much. Prime business paper is in demand at 7@8.

Sterling is active, the decline in Gold having stimulated free purchasers on the part of importers. Prime bakers, 9@9⅛; sight, 9⅛@9⅜; bond bills sold at a concession of ⅛@¼c from these quotations, but are growing scarce as are commercial bills. Gold is lower, the combination for a rise having withdrawn all support to premiums they have fallen as low as 133⅛, but closed at 133⅛@133⅜.

Clearances were eighty-six millions of dollars.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Governments strong. Coupons of 1881, 113⅝@114⅜; do. '62, 114⅜@115½; do. '64, 111@111½; do. '65, 112½@112⅝; new do., 110¼@110⅜; do. '67, 110⅛@110⅝; do. '68, 110@111½; Ten-Forties, 109¼@109⅛.

State Bonds dull and lower. Missouris, 87¼@87⅛; New Tennessees, 66⅝@66⅞; North Carolinas, 59@59⅞; Virginias, 61¼.

The Stock market opened stronger and higher, with Pacific Mail and New York Central as the features. It was rumored that the Court had modified its injunction against the latter and that 80 per cent. interest could be paid, and the price went up to 164¼. Pacific Mail advanced from 106¼ to 107⅜. Ohio and Mississippi, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, Northwestern and Fort Wayne were next in interest in the afternoon. The announcement of the reducing of freight to Chicago to twenty-five cents per cwt. on heaviest matter had a depressing effect on New York Central, which fell to 162⅞, taking the whole market with it. Pacific Mail went to 105¾. After the last call there was a firmer feeling and prices recovered, closing steady.

Five-thirty Prices:—Cumberland, 36½; American, 44½@45; Adams, 64¾; Merchants, 17½@18; Quicksilver, 22¾@23; Canton, 60¼@61; Pacific Mail, 106¼@106⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾@37; Mariposa, 9@9¼; do. pref., 29@29¼; New York Central, 163¼@163½; Erie, 36; Hudson, 135@136; Harlem, 136½@137; Reading, 92½@92¾; Terre Haute, 38¾@40; Wabash, 66@66⅛; preferred, 76½@78; St. Paul, 65¾@66; preferred, 78@78¼; Fort Wayne, 119¾@120; Ohio and Mississippi, 34¼@34⅝; Michigan Southern, 94½@94¾; Illinois Central, 143; Pittsburgh, 89¾@90; Toledo, 104½; Rock Island, 127⅛@108¼; Northwestern, 82⅞@83; do. preferred, 90¾@90⅞; St. Joe, preferred, 119; Chicago and Alton, 155; Michigan Central, 117.

Mining Shares lower; Smith & Parmlee, 165; Gregory, 240; Quartz Hill, 73.

Copper Stocks at Boston—Calumet, 50; Copper Falls, 15½; Franklin, 19; Hecla, 70; Hancock, 3⅞; Minnesota, 2½; Quincy, 29¼.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,534,984; payments, $1,067,085; balance, $89,942,124.

TOLEDO, February 19.—Flour steady at $9,50a10 for double extra and fancy brands. Wheat quiet; amber $1,62½; No. 1 white Michigan 2½c lower at $1,85. Corn active; new ⅜c lower, 67½ on spot; rejected 65¼; white 97½. Oats firm and 2c better; sales of Michigan at 62. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm at $2,25 for Canada. Dressed Hogs dull at 12a12½, dividing on 200.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton is about ¼c lower, with sales of 1,900 bales at 28¾c for middling uplands; closing more steady, with no sellers under 29c. Flour dull and heavy and 10a15c lower; receipts, 5,229 bbls, with sales of 4,700 bbls at $5,60a6,35 for superfine State and western, $6,55a7,00 for extra State, $6,40a7,30 for white wheat extra, $6,70a8,20 for round hoop Ohio, $7,50a8,50 for extra St. Louis, and $9a12 for good to choice do.; market closing dull. Rye Flour is quiet at $5,25a7,25. Corn Meal quiet; Jersey $4,00a4,25. Whisky is nominally unchanged. Wheat—receipts, 800 bus, dull and 1a2c lower; sales of 29,000 bus at $1,56a1,58 for No. 2 spring in store and afloat, and $2,12¾ for white Michigan. Rye quiet and heavy. Barley quiet. Barley Malt dull. Corn—receipts, 8,275 bus; dull and heavy and 1c lower, with sales of 44,000 bus at 88a90c for new mixed western, 89c for white western, 90a93c for yellow, 93c for southern yellow, 93¼c for good white southern. Oats—receipts, 2,945 bush; the market is dull and lower, with sales 23,000 bush at 74a74¾c for western in store, and 76 for do. afloat. Rice dull. Coffee firm; sales 2,394 bags Rio at private terms. Sugar excited, with sales 29,000 hhds at 12¾a13½c for Cuba, and 13½a14¼c for Porto Rico; 1,200 boxes Havana at 13½a14¼c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet at 5a15c for American. Petroleum quiet at 22c for crude, and 39 for refined bonded. Linseed Oil dull at $1,03a1,04. Pork heavy and lower, with sales 900 bbls at $32,37a32,56 for new mess; closing at $32,50 for regular; $42 for old do; $26,50a27,25 for prime, and $29a31 for prime mess; also, 1,750 barrels new mess, seller for February, March and April, at $32,50a33,75. Beef steady and unchanged; sales 135 bbls. Tierce Beef quiet; sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams quiet; sales 90 bbls at $29,00a34,00. Cut Meats steady; sales 150 packages at 14a14¼c for shoulders, and 17¾a18½c for hams. Dressed Hogs quiet and lower at 13¼a14c for Western, and 14¼a15c for city; middles quiet and heavy Lard heavy and lower; sales 550 tierces at 18½a19⅜c for steam, and 19½a20c for kettle rendered; also, 500 tierces steam sold yesterday afternoon, seller April, at 19¾, and to-day 250 tierces do., buyer March, at 19¾c, and 1,000 tierces do., seller March, at 19¾c. Butter firm at 25a36c for Ohio, and 40a52c for State. Cheese firm and quiet at 18a22c. Freights to Liverpool lower, with engagements of 15,000 bus corn and wheat at 4½.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5a10c lower. Wheat heavy and 1c lower, with only a very limited inquiry for export and home use. Rye nominal. Oats dull and heavy, at 74c for western in store. Corn quiet and heavy, at 88a89c for new mixed western, and 99c for old mixed western in store. Pork dull and rather heavy, at $32,25a32,50 for new mess, cash and regular. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet and steady. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard heavy; sales of 250 tierces prime steam, buyer for March, at 19¾c, and 1,000 tierces, seller for March, at 19¼c. Eggs dull, at 21a23c.

NEW YORK, February 19—*Dry Goods.* In prints there has been a further decline, and it has been quite general. Sprague's goods have been reduced to 13½c regular, and they now job at 13a13½c. The Merrimack D fell off to 13½c, and all others are down to 13c except Dunnell's and Pacific Mills, which command 14c. Amoskeag is selling at 12½c, and so are Lancaster and Oriental; the decline in both of the latter makes forced all the latter brands down. At the present prices the goods cannot be made to pay a profit with gray cloths at 9¾c and cotton at 30c, at the mills. Spool cotton, it is thought, has found a level, as the stock has become reduced: prices are firm at 90c for all important six cord makes except Orr and McNaughty, which sell at 80c. Three cord thread is lower, and sells at 40a42½c for the most popular brands.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Tobacco—buyers and sellers still apart, and but little doing. Hemp and cotton, nothing doing. Flour very quiet, and lower and medium grades easier; superfine sold at $5,50a$6,25; latter for choice fall; $6,50a$6,75 for double extra; $8,00a$9,00 for treble extra. Wheat tending downward; prime to red sold at $1,50a$1,60; spring, $1,30a$1,33 for No. 2, and $1,35 for No. 1. Corn unchanged; sales at 70a73c in sacks and 68c in bulk. Oats heavy and slow at 63a66c. Barley, nothing doing. Rye steady at $1,30a$1,32. Whiskey nominal at 94c. Pork quiet, with jobbing sales at $33,00; round lots offered before this price without buyers. Bulk meats nominal; sales of city packed shoulders at 13¼a13½c; clear rib sides, 16c. Bacon dull but firm, with jobbing sales at 14¼a14¾c; shoulders, 17½c; clear sides; 19 for canvassed sugar cured hams. Lard dull, with small retail sales at 19½ for tierces and 21¼a21¾ for kegs. Provisions are now well concentrated in strong hands and the demand being limited, there is no disposition to make concessions, holders preferring to rest until the consumption begins to be felt again. Feeding cattle are wanted and there is a fair demand for butchers' stock, but very little inquiry for shipping; prices range at 3a7½ for inferior to extra. Hogs range at 8a10¼. Receipts—Flour, 2,100 bbls; Wheat, 7,400 bus; Corn, 2,600 bus; Oats, 4,300 bus; Barley, 400 bus; Hogs, 350 head.

CINCINNATTI, February 19.—Flour is unsettled and dull; family, $6,75a7,10. Wheat unsettled and lower; red winter, $1,40a1,50; choice sold at $1,55. Corn closed firmer at 63a64c for ear. Rye has advanced to $1,45 owing to a light supply. Oats firm at 67a68c for No. 1, and 69a70c for choice. Barley unchanged. Cotton dull; no demand and prices are nominal; middling brought 27c. Whisky declined to 93c; market dull and not much demand. Tobacco in fair demand; sales 140 hhds lugs at $6,10a10; leaf, $12 20a27,50. Mess Pork lower and unsettled; 200 bbls city sold at $32, though it was not offered to any extent below $32,50. Lard dull and drooping, but prices are nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats and Bacon are neglected and there is no demand and no accurate quotations can be given, holders are asking 13a15c. Bacon dull and no demand. Butter firm and in good demand at 33a37c. Eggs are in good supply and dull at 18a19c. Linseed Oil dull at $1,06a1,08. Lard Oil firm at $1,65 a1,70. Petroleum, 36a38c for refined. Sugar active and prices ¼a½c higher; sales 140 hhds raw and 369 bbls refined; raw closed at 14½a16c for New Orleans; refined, 17¾a18¾c for soft; 19½a20c for hard. Molasses active. New Orleans, 80 a85c. Coffee firm at 20a25c; sales 630 bags Rio within this range. Gold, 133⅛, buying.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Exchange 1-10 prem selling and 1-10 off buying. Flour: choice qualities neglected and nominal; low grades in fair demand at $6,75 for low grade to choice spring extras. Wheat dull and 1a1¼c lower, with sales No. 1 at $1,18a1,20, and No. 2 $1,14a1,15¼, closing at $1,14¼a1,14½; sales since change at $1,14. Corn dull and 1¼a1½c lower, with sales low at 57¼a57⅝c, and no grade 55a55½c, closing with sellers new at 57½c; No. 1 at 70c, No. 2 64c, seller, last half of April, new 58½a59c, buyer March, 57½c, buyer February, and 57½a57¾c, seller, March; unchanged this afternoon. Oats dull and ¼a½c lower, with sales No. 2 at 53a53¾c for regular and strictly fresh. Rye dull and lower; sales No. 1 at $1,19a1,19½. Barley dull at $1,90a1,92 for regular and fresh receipts of No. 2. Highwines dull and entirely nominal at 90c. Provisions dull and weak. Mess pork 50c lower; early sales $32,25, closing nominal at $31,75a32. Lard ¼c lower; small sails at 19c, closing nominal at 18¾a19c. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours—6,743 bbls flour, 17,853 bu wheat, 25,463 bu corn, 13,712 bu oats, 2,304 bu rye, 3,382 bu barley, 5,961 hogs. Shipments—12,079 bbls flour, 23,679 bu wheat, 18,049 bu corn, 7,752 bu oats, 4,102 bu rye, 565 bu barley, 4,286 head of hogs.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Flour dull and steady; city made $11a11,25 for XXX white; $9,25a9,50 for XX amber; $8,50a8,75 for XX red winter; 7,50a7,75 for XX spring; $6,25a6,50 for X spring country made; $9a9,50 for XX white winter; $8,50 a8,25 for XX red and amber; $6,25a7,25 for XX spring. Buckwheat flour in fair demand at $8. Wheat—sales at $1,40; 1 car No 1 red winter held at $1,59; No. 2 do offered at $1,47. Corn—sales 2 cars at 68c; 7 cars at 67c. Oats held at 60a61c. Rye held at $1,30a1,32 for No. 1; No. 2 $1,25. Barley quiet but firm; No. 1 Canada held at $2,20a2,25; No. 2 State nominal. Petroleum—crude 25c; refined nominal at 33a33½c for standard white in car lots; prime light straw to white 32c; trade lots 2a3c above these prices.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat lower at $1,18 for No. 1, and $1,12¼ for No. 2. Oats firmer at 54c for No. 2. Corn steady and unchanged. Rye dull at $1,15 for No. 1. Barley nominal. Provisions dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs lower at $12,50 a13,00. Receipts—2,000 bbls flour, 1,000 bush wheat, 100 bush oats, 1,000 bush corn, 1,000 bush rye, 1,000 bush barley, 100 dressed hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls flour, 20,000 bush wheat, 60 bbls pork.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—Tobacco—sales of 190 hhds at $4,25a$30,50 for lugs to wrapper. Cotton—27¾c for domestic. Mess pork, $32,72a$33,00. Lard, 20a21c. Bacon—shoulders, 14½c; clear rib sides, 16½c; clear sides, 16c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 13¼c; clear rib sides, 16c; clear sides, 17c, all packed. Flour—sales at $5,50a$6,00. Wheat, $1,60. Corn, 58a 60c. Oats, 65c. Rye, $1,46. Whiskey, 94c. Sugar—hard standard, 20c; prime New Orleans, 15c.

BUFFALO, February 16.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn dull; a few cars sold at 76a77c on track. Oats inactive, but held firm at 65c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. Pork firm at $33,00. Lard unchanged. Seeds quiet; sales of 100 bags timothy at $3,50; 350 bags medium clover at $9,25. High wines firmer; 94c offered, with no sellers at that price.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—*Cattle Market*—Dressed hogs dull at $11,75a13 for light and heavy, closing at $12a12,50, dividing on 200. Live dull and irregular at $8a 8,50 for stockers; $9,75a10,37½ for fair to medium, and $10,70a11 for good shipping. Beef cattle dull and heavy at $4,75a5,75 for cows and stockers.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Flour dull and weak; northwestern extra family $7,00a7.50, Ohio do. $8,50a9,50. Wheat; prime is very scarce; red $1,80a1,90, amber $1,95. Corn better; yellow 88. Oats firmly held at 72a75c. Petroleum nominal. Provisions drooping. Whisky is nominally 97ca$1,00.

BALTIMORE, February 19.—Flour fairly active; all grades declined 25c. Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn dull; prime white, 91a93c; yellow, 87a89c. Oats dull at 70a75c. Rye firm. Provisions firmer, but unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 19.—6 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 20 cars meta', Nimick & Co; 6 do do, Jas Wood Son & Co; 2 do do, Loomis & Collard; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 3 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 3 do blooms, John Moorhead; 100 bbls flour, C B Leech; 100 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 200 do do owners; 13 bbls apples, Graff & Reiter; 1 car barley, J M Carson & Co; 1 do do, Pier, Dannals & Co; 1 do do, John Gangwich; 6 bbls 4 casks cider, Patterson & Co; 6 bales sheep pelts, J B McCune: 32 sks rags, Carter, McGrew & Co; 6 bbls apples, 1 keg lard, Woodworth & Davison; 1 car slate, T W Parry; 1 bbl tobacco, S P Shriver & Co; 60 bdls carriage hardware, T Hare & Bro; 170 do do, McWhinney & Co; 2 cars old wheels, Maloney & Co; 2 bbls cider, L Plank; 34 hides, G N Hoffstott; 5 bbls brandy, Jos S Finch; 2 bbls apples, Vangorder & Shepard; 6 bbls butter, W H Graff & Co.

CAEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 19.—2 cars New York ore, Graff & Dull; 2 cars brick, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 6 cars New York ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 200 bbls of flour, A W Patton; 1 car pig iron, Wm Smith; 8 bbls oatmeal, Rinehart & Stevens, 20 cases matches, 10 do tobc, Watt, Lang & Co; 18 bbls beans, W H Graff & Co; 18 sks oats, 10 do rye, 20 bbls potatoes, 3 do dried apples, bbl eggs, Head & Metzgar; 2 bbls wine, P Gelchsheimer; 10 bbls dried apples, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 bbls flax seed, H Rea, Jr; 8 do apples, H Riddle; 36 sacks oats, Fetzer & A; 36 bbls green apples, 5 do eggs, Voigt Mahood & Co; 1 bbl dried apples, W J Steel & Bro; 2 tubs cheese, J Daub; 6 bbls green apples, T C Jenkins, 6 brls 2 hf do wine, J F Walters.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 19.—50 bbls ref oil, Lockhart, Frew & Co; 15 pkgs, W George; 4 do do, Joseph Sohl; 58 bbls salt, Watt, Lang & Co, 38 sks oats, 8 do corn, Graham & Marshall; 1 car hay, Blaney & Moore; 1 bale wool, W Barker Jr & Co; 400 bbls oil, Jas Wilkins; 1 car grain, Scott & Gisal; 1 do do, Crawford & Co; 6 bgs onions, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 cars metal, H Woodsides; 1 do do, John Moorhead; 2 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 11 pkgs produce, D Stewart.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 19.—4 cars wheat, R T Kennedy Bro; 8 bbls tallow, Lappe & Weise; 2 cks cheese, G Myers; 1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 3 pkgs butter, Beckfield & Neihouse; 5 bbls cider, S Dyer; 3 cars metal, Rogers & Burchfield; 1 car barley, J Rhodes & Co; 1 car shingles, J Nanz & Co; 1 car lime, J Abdell & Co; 4 cars metal, Pittsburgh Iron & Forge Co; 1 bbl tobacco, R & J Elton; 10 bxs candles, Mercer & Robinson.

AUCTION SALES.

BY H. B. SMITHSON & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES AND CARPETS

FOR THE MILLION.

AT

SMITHSON'S EMPORIUM,

55 AND 57 FIFTH AVENUE.

Messrs. H. B. SMITHSON & CO., proprietors of the well known Mammoth Auction House are creating an excitement consequent upon the arrival of new goods which are being sold at remarkably low prices. Goods of every variety: the finest sewed boot, the most fashionable balmoral gaiters and anklet shoes, slippers, &c., blankets, flannels, clothe, cassimeres, cutlery and carpets. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods. Ladies', misses' and children's furs at almost your own prices. All goods warranted as represented. no24

BY A. M'ILWAINE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—FRIDAY MORNING, February 26th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at No. 89 Market street, near Fifth avenue, by order of John H. Bailey, Assignee in Bankruptcy of James McConnell and Alexander R. McConnell, Copartners, the entire large sto k of Boots, Shoes, &c., in store. Also the Counters, Shelving, and other fixtures.

fe16 A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with nine feet six inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather yesterday was unsettled, and cold, with a slight snow storm early in the morning. Mercury at noon was up to 31.

We have no arrivals to report beyond the regular packets, and the same is true in regard to the departures.

The Kenton departed for Portsmouth last evening, and the Bayard cleared for Parkersburg, at noon.

The Grey Eagle, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is the regular packet for Parkersburg to-day, leaving at noon.

The following boats were in port last evening: Armadillo, Armenia, Maggie Hays, Carrie V. Kountz, Silver Bow, New York, and Lorena.

The Lorena, Capt. Samuel Shuman, will positively depart for St. Louis this afternoon, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. Capt. James Vandergrift still has charge of the office.

We found another hull at the levee yesterday for a mountain boat.

The Glasgow, Capt. Andy Robinson, Jr., will be the first boat out for Cincinnati and Louisville, leaving on Tuesday next.

—The following order has just been issued by Supervising Inspector J. V. Guthrie, of Louisville:

OFFICE SUPERVISOR INSPECTOR, LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13, 1869.

Gentlemen: I desire, as a matter of safety to the traveling public, that in all cases in future, where the boilers of steam vessels in your district are needing or undergoing repairs, that you will require of all engineers in charge of such (defective) boilers to promptly report the same to you for examination and inspection. Also, that you will keep a complete record of such repairs made during the inspection year, and report the same in your quarterly and annual reports. Yours, very respectfully.

J. V. GUTHRIE.
Supervisor In spector Sixth District.

To Messrs. Withers and Houghton, Local Inspectors, Louisville, Ky,

—The Mattie Stephens was built at Madison, Ind., 1863; capacity 420 tuns; length on deck 168 feet; breadth 29 feet; depth 5 feet; floor 26 feet; she had three boilers 24 feet long, 36 inches diameter; waterwheel 18 feet diameter length of bucket 7 feet. Her machinery was formerly in the Grampus. The M. Stephens cost $24,000. She was built for A. C. Goddin, I. L. Stephens and A. T. Temple. She was intended for the Missouri, and made several trips in that stream previous to her lower river career. Captain Goddin is now commander of the Wild Wagoner.

—A Louisville telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, under date of Wednesday says: The Sallie arrived from Pittsburgh. The Glendale passed down. The Sam Brown arrived with 3 model barges of iron ore for Pittsburgh. The towboats Baltic and Collier were assisting her over the Falls with her barges all this afternoon. The Dexter goes to New Orleans, to-morrow. The Belle Vernon ascended the Falls late this evening, assisted by the Falls Pilot. She had a good lot of freight for this port, and will doubtless lay here till morning.

—The Mollie Ebbert arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday, and the Messenger enroute from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, passed Vicksburg on Saturday last.

—The R. C. Gray also left there the same day for this port, with 300 tons including 187 bales cotton and 100 tons Sugar. Pilots—Whitten and Shouse.

—The Mary Davage, left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Wednesday—pilots Whitten and Mulrine.

—The Bellevernon was advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

—Gibson & Wymond, of Madison, have 8,000 oil bbls ready for shipment to Pittsburgh.

River and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—Weather clear and pleasant. River stationary.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer GLASGOW.....Capt. ANDREW ROBINSON, JR. Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, GHRIST & CO., JAMES COLLINS, CHARLES BARNES, Agents. fe20

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer ARMADILLO.....Capt. SWEENEY. Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports, on TUESDAY, 23d inst., at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to G. H. GHRIST & CO., fe20 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—The steamer LORENA.....Capt. D. SHUMAN. Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to JNO. BLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. fe15

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING,

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

Leave Company's Wharf Boat, foot of Wood Street,

DAILY, AT 12 M.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BAYARD.....A. S. SHEPHERD, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
GREY EAGLE.....C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by se14 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP.
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON,
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45, North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.

70 FIFTH STREET, (Chronicle Building, Nearly opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh.

UNION ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY,

WM. M. JOHNSON,

Manufacturer of COOKING STOVES, Arches, Grates, Fenders, Sash Weights, and all kinds of Hollow Ware, Car Wheels and all kinds of Machinery Castings, COR. WATSON & SHINGISS STS., PITTSBURGH, PA. au26:v27w&s

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.
For sale by all Druggists. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors. fe4:d99-T:TH:S

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S Bread,

The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Take none else. au4:TTS

NOTICES.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 19 SEVENTH (late Irwin) STREET,

On Monday, March 1st, 1869, at 3 P. M.,

For the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

fe16:e62 WILLIAM MUSSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R. Pittsburgh, January 25, 1869.

STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.—The regular annual meeting of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, No 26 Pike street, on TUESDAY, 23d day of February, 1869, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the coming year and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

ja27:d69 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of

CENTRE STREET, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street;
LOCUST ALLEY, from Fountain street to Forty-first street;
ALMOND ALLEY, from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad.
FOSTER ALLEY, from Butler street to the Allegheny Valley Railroad;

Will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 27, 1869.

Specifications and Blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received unless made out on the proper blanks. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. J. MOORE, fe13 City Engineer.

TO BUILDERS.—"Separate Proposals, addressed to the Commissioners for the Erection of City Hall," will be received at the office of the Commissioners, No. 66 SMITHFIELD STREET, until MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, for the

Stone Work, Brick Work, Iron Work and Carpenter Work,

Required in the erection of the new City Hall according to the plans and specifications of the same, which can be seen at the office of J. W. KERR, Architect, in Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth Avenue, where all requisite information will be given.

fe8 THOMAS STEEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, February 4th, 1869.

NOTICE OF SEWER BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a public sewer on Fifth or Pennsylvania avenue, from Washington street to Dinwiddie street, about twenty seven hundred feet (2700,) and also for a public sewer on Diamond alley, from the Wood street sewer to Smithfield street, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 20, 1869. Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had by calling at this office. No bids will be received by the Committee unless made out on the regular blanks.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

fe4:e5 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO FOUNDRYMEN.—Sealed Proposals for furnishing the City of Pittsburgh, with castings for the catchbasins required in the sewers now about being contracted for, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 1869

Specifications can be seen at this office. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. J. MOORE, fe:e4 City Engineer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. ap28:p28

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for young men on the crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja19:d&T

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL. BUY ONLY SILVER TIPPED SHOES.

For children. Will outwear three pairs without tips. ja26:d65-TuTh:S

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPlication of the GERMAN NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Pittsburgh, for a Charter of Incorporation. No. —, March Term, 1869. Court of Common Pleas, Allegheny County.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas for the granting of a Charter to the GERMAN NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Pittsburgh, and if no objection is shown to the contrary, the same shall be granted at the next term of Court.

MORELAND, MOORE & KERR, fe13:e55 8 Solicitors for Association.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPlication of the TWELFTH WARD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Pittsburgh, for a Charter of Incorporation. No. —, March Term, 1869. Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas for the granting of a Charter to the TWELFTH WARD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, of Pittsburgh, and if no objection is shown to the contrary, the same shall be granted at the next term of Court.

MORELAND, MOORE & KERR, fe13:e54-8 Solicitors for Association.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF Pennsylvania ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES McCONNELL and ALEXANDER R. McCONNELL, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee, fe13:e49 8 Att rney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ALEXANDER WRIGHT, of McCandless township, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee, fe13:e50-8 Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant St.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss: At Pittsburgh, Pa., this 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES C. BALSLEY, of Allegheny city, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

J. W. KIRKER, Assignee, fe13:e52-8 Attorney-at-Law, 87 Fifth avenue.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF SYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair township, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Assignee, Attorney-at-law, No. 90 Diamond street. ja30:d81:8

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Religious Intelligence, The Burdell Mystery Solved, Washington Items. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Poetry, The City's Children, Retribution.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 82⅛@82¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 133⅛.

OUR RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE department will be found on our second page to-day.

THE NEW TAX-BILL from the House cannot get though the Senate. Whisky and tobacco may possibly be reached in a special bill.

THE SENATE makes but few amendments to the river-and-harbor bill, and its passage is considered certain. This would finally adjust all questions touching the canal at Louisville.

Mr. BUTLER appears to have lost his temper again in the House yesterday on the discussion of the Army Appropriation bill, and lost his point, too, inasmuch as Mr. BLAINE'S amendment virtually prohibiting reduction of the forces, save by absorption—death, resignation and court-martial—passed the House.

WE ARE not yet persuaded of the truth of a current report that the Erie clique have bagged the Fort Wayne road, in advance of the March election. Nevertheless, that report is credited by some people, and may be true. If so, we may infer that but little confidence is felt in the efficacy of recent legislation at Harrisburg, and that fiscal considerations have proved potent with the Fort Wayne managers.

CONGRESS discovered, on Thursday, that it had not time to complete the reconstruction of Mississippi. That this would be the fact, was apparent to the country weeks ago. The same end is also to be reached for Virginia, but in a slightly different way, the Senate so amending the House bill relative to that State as to preclude any possibility of the acquiesence of the other body. As to Georgia, the Senate, which admitted her Electoral vote as a State, still excludes her two Senators who stand upon the same legal title.

THE FIRST section of the bill amending the National Banking Law, as it passed the House on Thursday, provides for the security of the public funds deposited with banks. The second section regulates the mode of liquidation for banks retiring from business. The third section regulates the duties and compensation of receivers. The fourth section, and the only one of general importance to the public, provides for the partial equalization of circulation in the various States *pro rata* to the appraised value of all real and personal property in the States. The passage of this bill by the Senate is by no means certain.

THE INSURGENT FLAG floats in Cuba more menacingly than ever. The revolt spreads more and more throughout the island, assuming a magnitude which threatens the final overthrow of the Spanish authority. But we must not forget that all the reports which reach the American press, are tinctured by sympathy with the rebel cause, and adapted to the special purpose of compromising our Government and people in support of the insurrection. And it is also to be observed that Spain is redoubling her efforts to maintain her authority, and that all the military resources of the kingdom will be exhausted before she consents to the loss of her "ever faithful" island of Cuba.

WANT OF TIME is the general complaint at Washington. Congress has no time to revise the tariff, no time to amend the defective tax laws, no time to perfect Southern reconstruction, no time to readjust the national finances. And the President, too, lacks time for all he wants to do; give him a little more time and he will pardon all the conspirators, restore to their forfeited citizenship every rebel, welcome home every unhung traitor, purge the prisons of every revenue-thief, and ransack every grave-yard for assassins' bones. But His Excellency has the advantage of Congress in one respect; he is bound to do as much on his line as time will permit—which is more than we can say for the other.

OUR CITY RAILWAYS.

The people of our municipalities recognize these roads as elements of great usefulness to the public. We have given them large corporate privileges, in the way of special concessions of franchise, and we are repaid therefor in the direct advantage to their immediate customers and in the promotion, generally, of the material interests of our communities. Our municipal policy in this respect has been wise in the main, and we hope it may continue to be as commendably guided. If we have given too large a franchise in some cases, or if we have hitherto fallen short of the promised benefits to the public in other cases, we may, on the whole, congratulate ourselves that the system has been wisely developed and faithfully adhered to by each party to the contracts.

The roads now in operation are but the nucleus, of the system hereafter to radiate through every part of that city of the future which is to surround our confluent rivers. The present roads will be extended, new roads will be needed and built, the modes of conveyance or traction thereon will be improved, and so the carriage of the people will be quickened and cheapened in every fashion, until the remotest verge, of the city that is to be, will be brought within such convenient reach of its centres for trade and business, as practically to annihilate space for our citizens. Herein the public enjoys, and is to enjoy, the benefits of a service which has never yet been overrated, which is secured only by the enlistment of private capital, and which we are equally bound to protect from infringement, whether we consider our own material interests, or the good faith of each party to the agreements.

We cannot afford to be without these roads. The municipal authorities may not construct them, and so we invite private capital to assume the work. We should ask in vain for a dollar, unless we can give to that dollar a reasonably fair promise for an adequate return. Capital never hesitates to take its own risks according to its own judgment, upon questions of fact, but it asks for certainties in all the legal conditions. Whether a particular new route will pay, or will prove unprofitable, is the risk which capital must assume or decline, after a clear, definite understanding of the preliminary conditions of the franchise. The route should be precisely fixed between the termini; there must be no cloud upon the special concessions from the municipal authority; no exposure to an unlimited future competition along that route; there should be the most exact arrangement of all the details which might otherwise involve daily conflicts between the corporation and the public; every privilege conceded and each obligation imposed must be closely defined on each side, before capital comes in to improve a special privilege of this sort for the common good.

That special privilege is of the very essence of the mutual contract; usually it presents the main temptation to capital. Divested from the public and offered as an inducement to private citizens, it may not be recalled or abated without the joint consent. It should not be granted without sufficient consideration, for, once granted and the grant accepted, it can never be resumed as long as the contract is maturely kept.

It is of vital importance to our municipal interests that the responsibilities and rights, of each party to these grants of railway-franchise in our streets, should be completely understood and adhered to with a rigid fidelity. Let us be sure that we know what we agree to in each case—the precise limits of the concessions we are to make; but let us fix the route, specify the service, adjust the fares, regulate the taxation, provide for supervision, and nominate in the text of the contract every point of detail which foresight or experience may suggest; then we offer this to the capitalist and invite him to take his chances in the investment of his money, guaranteeing him only our good faith and against competition on that particular route. It is wise to add, also, a limitation of the period in which not only the offer must be accepted, but the work shall be completed, The municipality has then exhausted its power, and while it remains for capital to accept or reject the terms, its decision is expressly made upon the irrevocable faith of the legal conditions thus prescribed.

Our laws require the Legislative as well as the municipal sanction to these contracts, but the contract is properly made here, not at Harrisburg; when we have settled its conditions, we submit them to the approval of the Commonwealth. We are the sole judges of their local fitness, remitting the general question of public policy involved in each case to the higher authority.

We can grant to no corporation the right, upon any terms whatever, to appropriate any or all of our streets at its own pleasure. We grant no franchises whatever, except upon the most distinct conditions as to route, time, and every other detail. Granting only what we expect to abide by, we pledge our municipal faith to those whom we deal with, and expect them, in their turn, to make good the last tittle of the stipulations to which they are bound.

We beg our delegation at Harrisburg to assume no responsibilities which properly belong to the municipal authorities here, as well in this matter of street-railways as in all others of local concern to our people. Be good enough, gentlemen of the Legislature, to make no bargains for us; we can do that for ourselves much better than you, and shall duly submit them to your approval. It will be time enough for you to put through our railway bills when they come to you already stamped with the official approval of our city authorities. The scheme which cannot command home support, or which comes to you in advance of it, has not only no title to your favor, but it should, upon its own face, awaken your suspicions.

We take no sides in quarrels between private corporations. The more street railways we have, the better for these cities. Our authorities refuse a franchise to no meritorious project, and will keep good faith with all. Such a refusal without good cause is ever subject to a popular appeal at the ensuing charter election, and for any bad faith our courts can apply prompt and efficient remedies. But we want no "snap judgments" taken upon Councils, under bargains made at Harrisburg, such as this which is covered up in a bill now pending, which gives one of these corporations the right to lay

"A single or double track, with the necessary turn outs and switches, *in any of the streets of the city of Pittsburgh*, and to connect the same with the terminus of their road in the market square of the city of Allegheny; *provided*, no street in said city of *Pittsburgh* shall be used or occupied by said company without the consent of the Councils of said city being first obtained."

It will be time enough for this grant of power when the particular streets to be used in either city have been designated and approved by Councils of each city for themselves; time enough when you learn why the previous assent of Allegheny is not provided for in this bill; time enough when we and you can be certain that the terms above quoted do not cover any attempt to override her municipal legislation with a Legislative interference; time enough when Allegheny knows the precise route to be taken from her market-square to and across the river.

The bill here quoted closely illustrates the justice of our general observations, upon the necessity that these matters of municipal concern should be left entirely to our regulation and approval, before the Legislature shall be called on. Here is the place to discuss a new project. If it has merit, it will ultimately win, and if it wins here without merit and in spite of opposition, it will be all the more certain of scrutiny and rejection at Harrisburg. This is far better, than that any sharp private speculation of any sort should be quietly planned, kept under the board, and smuggled through the Legislature without discussion or opposition, and then sprung upon Councils and rushed through before the city wakes up to what is going on. In behalf of the citizens of all our municipalities, we protest decidedly against all that sort of thing.

A Justice and Crime in New York.

A pet of the thieves (John Real), himself a deputy sheriff, was brought to trial before Judge Bernard, last week. He was a man who had premeditated and carried out in cold blood the murder of a police officer. So confident was he that his own political strength would secure him from the consequences of his crime, that he had proclaimed his intention to murder in an open court room. The chamber of the Court was thronged with the worst desperadoes. Witnesses were threatened with death. The jury was dared to bring in a verdict of guilty. Bets of fifty dollars to ten were made in the presence of the jurors that the murderer would escape. The Judge on the bench was cursed for his precautions against an attempt to rescue the murderer. In open Court he warned the villains that their purposes were known, and that they would not be allowed to succeed. So great was the danger, that the presence of two hundred policemen was necessary to prevent an outbreak. The witnesses gave in their evidence with nervous reluctance. The jury went out to deliberate, but were afraid to return with their verdict. Even the judge resorted to strategy to clear the room, saying that he was going home, and ordering the jury to be locked up, as there was no prospect of their agreement. The gang still watched the proceedings with wolfish eyes. At last the jury returned. Fear had left its trace in their verdict, for it was tempered with a recommendation to mercy. The gang festered with curses. But the judge, with quiet dignity, arose in the midnight gaslight and sentenced the brutal assassin to death. By his order the doors were closed, and the prisoner sent to the tombs. Then the thieving mob went to their homes.

This Judge was the only one who had the courage to wage an open warfare with the robbers and murderers. He was taken from the regular term of the Supreme Court, and placed over the Oyer and Terminer solely on account of his indomitable pluck. The thieves know and fear him. All their efforts to procure the usual writ of error have failed. Even if a writ of error should be granted, the lion-heared Judge has announced his determination to quash the proceedings.

John Real was sentenced to death. From that moment his gang of cutthroats dogged the footsteps of the Judge. The witnesses are hourly threatened with murder. The life of one of them was saved only by the timely presence of a police officer. The hatred of the gang, however, seems to have been concentrated upon the Judge. On the evening succeeding the sentence of death the Judge visited a friend in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In ten minutes the main hall was filled with a crowd of beetle-browed ruffians, all eagerly scenting his tracks. Respectable citizens gazed at the unusual eruption in wonder. The Judge, though unarmed, remained cool and impassive, not seeming to notice the scowls of the gang or the curses hissed in his ear. Once he asked a number of well-known citizens whether they had any special objection to accompany him home. All refused. One man—a prominent Republican office-holder—took the Judge by the hand.

"You are doing a noble work, Judge, but you are in great danger. Why do you go unarmed?"

"The law forbids the carrying of concealed weapons. I cannot break the law, even if my life should pay the forfeit. I shall do my duty regardless of consequences."

"I am armed, atid will go home with you," replied the Republican.

The circle of ruffians was broken as the two passed without the door of the hotel. Stealthy footsteps followed them, and beneath the gas lamp at the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-first street another murderous eyed gang was encountered. The Judge and his companion were saluted with profanity, but no violence was offered. They reached the Judge's home in safety. But the band of assassins are still at his heels.

The Wheat Crop.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for January, contains an unusual amount of interesting information. It appears from the reports collected and classified that the average yield of New England wheat per acre was less last year than in 1867. The average yield of New York is placed at 14.6 instead of 14 5 last year. New Jersey gives one-tenth of a bushel less, and Pennsylvania three-tenths more; Virginia four-tenths more, and the more Southern Atlantic States all make a decline in the average. Texas and Tennessee report a smaller yield than last year, while Arkansas claims an advance from 9.2 to 13 5 bushels. Kentucky and West Virginia make no material advance, and Ohio scarcely holds the previous average. A small increase appears in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and a still more marked result is shown in Minnesota. An increase is made in Iowa and Kansas.

The decline in the price of wheat during the past twelve months has been very perceptible, amounting to 42 cents per bushel in New England, 56 cents in New York, 47 cents in New Jersey, 45 cents in Pennsylvania, 71 cents in Ohio, 77 cents in Illinois, 48 cents in Iowa, with differences less striking in the Southern States, which grow cereals only for home consumption. In the central and populous parts of the West the prices are this year lower relatively to the more Western and Northwestern States than last year; as Illinois compared with Iowa, $1,97 to $1,43 last January; $1,20 to 95c now.

THE censure heaped on General Butler for the course he took is the most unjust that has fallen on the devoted head of that gentleman, and that is saying a good deal. He appeared merely as the champion of the House, that had been grossly insulted though the blundering of Senator Wade. Had Senator Wade made his last decision first, or had he rendered his decision in a reasonable, courteous manner, there would have been no trouble. But the venerable war-horse first decided with the House, and then when the House, by a resolution, acted on his decision, the abrupt announcement of a contrary course put the Representatives on their dignity. The only mistake General Butler made was in not putting his resolution of censure to a vote while the wrath was hot. He would have carried it by a large majority. But with the morning cool reflection came, and every one saw how absurd and childish the contest was.—*Don Piatt.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Detroit *Tribune*, writing from Flint, Mich., says: "Justice Stevenson was applied to by an excited husband, on Tuesday, for a warrant for the arrest of complainant's wife and her 'next friend' for the crime of adultery. On examination of the injured husband, it appeared that he had 'swapped' his wife for a pony, which was warranted 'sound, true and good to ride,' but on trial the pony was found lacking, and although the accused parties had been living together in Livington county, about five miles from Fentonville, since the 'swap' was made, the husband proposed to repudiate the bargain. This case, which is actually true as stated, surpasses anything of the kind that has transpired in the commercial world in our recollection.

THE Ohio State Board of Charities has made its annual report. They discuss the condition of the various jails throughout Ohio, some of which are well fitted for the purpose designed, but many are in a horrible fix. The Board denounce the present jail system, and speak of the jails as frightful nurseries of crime. The association of comparatively innocent inmates with the depraved and vicious, and the idleness of the prisoners are the two worst features of the system. Some county infirmaries are in a good condition, while others are a disgrace to the State. The Secretary of the Board reports the average number of the inmates of the Infirmaries in sixty-two counties, 6,008. The number at the time of making the report was 3,778, of whom 819 are insane, 281 idiotic, 219 epileptic—374 boys and 226 girls.

THE Senate Judiciary Committee, to which the President's message communicating his Amnesty Proclamation was referred, report that they concede the right of the President to grant a reprieve or a pardon, but deny that he is invested with any constitutional authority to proclaim a general amnesty. The report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 25th of December, 1868, purporting to grant general pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with restoration of rights, &c., was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

ANECDOTE OF SIDNEY SMITH.—It was at this same dinner (at the Foundling Hospital,) that the great wit met with a retort that he was never tired of referring to afterward. He had been conversing, in the half-bantering manner in which he was inimitable, with his *vis-a-vis* at the table, a Swiss gentleman of education connected with his country's embassy at the Court of St. James, upon the relative merits of Swiss and English soldiers, and urged the superiority of the latter, inasmuch as *they* fought for *honor*, while the Swiss fought for money. "The fact is," answered the Swiss gentleman, "we each of us fight for what we most want."—[*Lippencott's Magazine.*

THE Terre Haute *Express* publishes the following biographical sketch: "George Wood, of Wabash, Ind., who was recently blown up on the steamer Glide, had been blown up twice before, to say nothing of the countless times by his wives, of whom he had four. His first wife was killed a week after marriage by a carriage runaway; his third fell into a well and was not found for two weeks. He is the only one living of a family of seven children."

A NEW patented cattle car has arrived in Providence from Albany. It has made one previous trip from Chicago to Boston. It is 40 feet long, divided into 14 stalls, each 34 inches wide, intended for one head of cattle each. They thus have room to lie down at pleasure. Each stall is provided with a trough to feed and water the animal on the way. Under the center of the car is a large box for carrying feed. The inventor, James H. Aldrich, of Worcester, Mass., has two patents, both obtained in 1867.

NEARLY every distillery in New York has suspended business. The receipts of revenue from whiskey, as a matter of course, have fallen off to a very large extent. More than half of the whiskey sold in this city comes from one district in Illinois. It is stated that Illinois manufactures more whiskey than any ten States of the Union. This, it is said, is owing to the peculiar advantages enjoyed from her revenue officers.

—At Memphis, Wednesday night, a blacksmith, named Ennis, was shot in the head while working in his shop. The perpetrator of the deed approached the shop through a back yard and fired through a crack in the wall. Frank Murray has been arrested, charged with firing the shot, and held in $10,000 bail to appear at the Criminal Court.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

FRIDAY, February 19.—The case of the United States vs. Benjamin Hartshorn, reported yesteaday, was resumed and still occupies the attention of the Court.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

FRIDAY, February 19.—In the case of J. H. Roush vs. J. McD. Crossan. Action on book account, reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $323.15.

The case of Miller & Co. vs. J. C. Tilton. Action to recover on a contract for the manufacture of patent business, which was postponed yesterday at the request of one of the attorneys, was resumed.

The case was ably argued by counsel, after which Judge Kirkpatrick charged the jury at considerable length. Jury out.

The case of McVay vs. Wilson, postponed yesterday in consequence of the absence of an important witness, was resumed, and was on trial when Court adjourned. It will be concluded to-day.

Common Pleas--Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—The case of Ronnell vs. Eckert & Lang, reported on trial, was settled by the parties.

Bridget Toner vs. Mrs. Kearney's executors. Action to recover for sevices rendered as a domestic. The plaintiff in this case, it appears, was a niece of Mrs. Kearney's, and when she came from Ireland to this country made her aunt's house her home. She was, it seems, subsequently employed to do the work in the house, for which, she alleges, she received no compensation. After. Mrs. Kearney's death she presented a bill to the executors, who refused to allow it. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $156.

In the case of Dain and Pitcairan vs Robison, motion for new trial and reasons filed by defendant's counsel.

W. H. Levy vs. Wm. F. Kaiser. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $340.

C. H. Armstrong vs. Neil Doris. Action on a promissory note. Vercict for plaintiff in the sum of $166 86.

Cauley vs. Black's Administrators. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $573 26.

The jury were discharged from a further attendance at Court until ten o'clock Monday morning. The argument list will be taken up Saturday.

Musical Matters in West Deer and Indiana Townships.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The manner in which your readers in any portion of the community are interesting themselves and their children in the matter of musical education must be a topic of no small interest to all the remainder, considering the high estimate at present placed upon a good musical education. With your permission I will tell your numerous family of readers what we are doing in the matter in Indiana and West Deer townships. During the winter Prof. G. W. Huey, of McKeesport, has been engaged in teaching a large class, partly adult, partly juvenile, in the U. P. Church of East Union. On Thursday evening, 11th inst., the Professor and his class gave a concert in that church, which was largely attended and was a decided success. The improvement manifested by the whole class, both adult and juvenile, was certainly surprising; and this both in their knowledge of the principles of music and vocal execution. One feature of the concert was specially noteworthy—the *class* did the singing. It is quite a different matter to execute a piece with the teacher leading with his own voice and to execute it without any such help. Prof. Huey has evidently taught his class to rely upon themselves and put their musical abilities in practice unassisted. Another feature was praiseworthy. His pupils are taught to enunciate the words distinctly, so that the listener has not only the melody, but the sentiment. Operatic singing so much in vogue now, *may* be admissible in immense popular musical displays, where melody is the only thing sought after, but in the services of the sanctuary I think it out of place. As the instructor of our youth in this delightful art, it is a pleasure to know that Prof. Huey does not belong to the operatic school. It is certainly encouraging to those who love the progress of the community at large, especially our youth, to see such interest manifested in musical attainments by our rural population and that they are making such advancement in its acquisition. It is encouraging too, to know that a first clast teacher can be induced to teach in rural districts, thus giving us much of the advantage of the city in our country homes, We have long known Prof. Huey as a first class singer, but his concert last Thursday evening proves him a first class teacher also. With such opportunities then, our rural population have only themselves to blame, if they are hereafter deficient in proper musical attainments.

SUBSCRIBER.

The Grab Game.

J. P. Smith and E. Blairsley are employed on the Oakland Passenger Railway, the former as conductor and the latter as driver. Yesterday Smith made information before Alderman Lynch against Blairsley, for larceny. It seems the parties had some difficulty in regard to the payment of some wages, and according to the allegations of Smith, Blairsley put an end to the controversy by snatching the money, about one dollar and a half, out of his hand. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, February 19, 1869:

Alexander Gray to James M. Snyder, February 11, 1869; lots Nos. 10 and 11, Snyder's plan, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, on Centre street, 48 by 116 feet.....$400

James M. Snyder to Joseph Weyman, February 16, 1869; the above described lots.....$500

David Elkin to Andrew Taggart, September 30, 1868; lot No 2, Taggart's plan, on Snyder street, Allegheny City, 20 by 65 feet.....$475

Joseph Speigle to E. Muhlheur, January 23, 1869; lot in Snowden township, containing 3 acres.....$40

Elizabeth Denny to Peter O'Neil, February 8, 1866; lot on Webster street Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 30 by 80 feet.....$2,580

H. R. Wilkins' guardian to G. A. Montorff, October 24, 1868; lot on Mary street, East Birmingham, 25 by 120 feet.....$1,540

Samuel Belfore to William M. Biren, February 1, 1869; lot No. 4, Wright's plan, on Bedford street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 24 by 127 feet.....$400

George Schafert to George Weber, February 15, 1869; lot on Frank ln street, Sixth ward, Allegheny, 22 by 129 feet, with buildings.....$2,300

THE SEEDS OF SICKNESS.

Baron Munchausen tells a story of a postboy's horn, which had a number of wicked tunes blown into it one frosty night, but made no response. Nevertheless, when it was hung before a hot fire, the tunes, which had been frozen in, thawed out, to the amazement of all present Just so the human system, subjected to the injurious influences during the Winter, sometimes give no token of the effect they have produced upon it, until the moist atmosphere of Spring developes their fruits. Many Spring diseases are the result of Winter imprudencies, and great and especial care should be taken of the system in the cold season, so that it may be in a sound and vigorous condition when the malarious fogs of March and April make their appearance. To this end, strengthen the stomach and the general organization at this season with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Take this pleasant, vegetable antidote in advance of the uprising of the mephitic mists and vapors, which produce chills and fever, and other miasmatic diseases. Remember that it is a *preventive medicine*—as powerful to *protect* as to *restore*. The stomach is apt to be overtaxed at this time of the year It is a period devoted to dinner and supper parties, and luxurious living generally. Feasting and late hours weaken the digestive organs and obscure the liver. The effect of the Bitters is to invigorate the one and regulate the other. There is no month in the twelve when a tonic and alterative is more generally needed than in this, and there is no preparation of that nature so thoroughly salubrious, so bracing, and so entirely free from undue exciting properties, as this celebrated vegetable cordial.

THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition, is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice it becomes as plain an index to the state of the lungs, and is as well known to the operator as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is the earlier application of those who become afflicted with those diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which had taken hold of the public mind in regard to the curability of consumption, or rather non-curability, is fast becoming obliterated, and it is well that it should be so, not that persons should lose that salutary fear which would make them apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be induced to use remedies while there is any hope. It is the delay in these cases that fills us with apprehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, few cases would go so far as to become irremediable.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store. No. 140 Wood street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVE TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST CLAIR.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 at night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **PUBLIC LECTURE at the** NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, on SUNDAY EVENING, February 21st. Subject—THE DELUGE.

☞ **THE FIRST METHODIST** CHURCH, (Railroad street, near Depot,) NEW BRIGHTON, Pa. S. E. CROWTHER, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Public cordially invited.

☞ **FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL** LUTHERAN CHURCH, Seventh street—Rev. SAMUEL LAIRD, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW (Sunday,) and regularly hereafter, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

☞ **THE FIRST METHODIST** CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets, ALEX. CLARK, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH, at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Free seats and welcome to all. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 1.45 P. M.

☞ **FIRST CHRISTIAN** CHURCH OF PITTSBURGH, W. S. Gray, Pastor, meets statedly in NEVILLE HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets. Services every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

☞ **CHRIST M. E. CHURCH.**—BISHOP SIMPSON will preach in this Church, corner of Penn and Hancock streets, at 10½ o'clock, TO MORROW, Sabbath morning. The annual collection for the Superannuated Preachers of the Pittsburgh Conference will be taken up.

☞ **RELIGIOUS.—First Christian** CHURCH, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny City, JOSEPH KING, Pastor. Public worship TO-MORROW, (Lord's Day,) at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Seats FREE, and a cordial welcome to all.

☞ **MESSIAH ENGLISH EVANGELICAL** LUTHERAN CHURCH, (General Synod,) Hand Street, below Penn, Rev. J. H. W. STUCKENBERG, Pastor. Religious services regularly on SABBATH hereafter. Sunday School 9 A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting and Lecture Wednesday evenings. Friends of the congregation and public are cordially invited.

☞ **THE CHURCH WAITING** for the Coming of Jesus and the promises made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and whose hope is only in the Resurrection, will have ELDER J. WENDELL to declare the word unto them TO-MORROW, in QUINCY HALL, Lacock street, Allegheny City, at 10.30 A. M. and 3.30 and 7.30 P. M., and some evenings during the week. The public are invited. Seats free.

☞ **BLIND TOM,** THE MUSICAL WONDER, AT EXCELSIOR HALL, (Allegheny City,) MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, February 22d and 23d.

Tickets for sale at the Drug Stores and at the Book and Music Stores.

☞ Matinee on Tuesday, February 23d, at 2½ P. M. fe20:e87

HAY.

NO. 1 TIMOTHY HAY,

For sale by bale or in quantity, at

$C5 LIBERTY STREET,

fe20:e90 Opposite Union Depot.

SECOND LIST, 1869, APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, month of February, 1869.

NAME.	KIND.	PLACE.
Michael Limpert,	G. G.,	9th ward, Pittsburgh.
Phil. Hu-der,	G. G.,	5th ward, Allegheny.

The License Board will sit for hearing the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

fe20:e91 JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

JOSEPH HORNER,

Bookseller, Stationer, Paper Dealer,

And Blank Book Manufacturer,

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY,

(Methodist Episcopal Block,)

No. 129 Smithfield Street,

(COR. VIRGIN ALLEY.)

A full assortment of Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, and School Books constant y on hand. The latest styles of Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, and Visiting Cards in great variety. fe17:TH

OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING of a superior quality; also round leather Belting of different sizes. A large stock on hand at the lowest prices.

fe8 J. & H. PHILLIPS, 26 and 28 Sixth Street.

40 BARRELS OF SORGHUM MOLASSES,

ja15 DILLINGER & STEVENSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR PHYSICIANS.

GOFF'S COMBINED LEDGER AND DAY BOOK

AND

Daily Register of Patients.

FOR THE USE OF PHYSICIANS. One volume, Quarto. For sale by

KAY & COMPANY,

65 Wood Street.

fe20

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,

AT PHELAN'S.

BUCK MITTENS AND GLOVES,

AT PHELAN'S.

CALF, KID, CLOTH AND WOOLEN GLOVES,

AT PHELAN'S.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S VESTS AND DRAWERS,

AT PHELAN'S.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MERINO HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

AT PHELAN'S.

GENTS AND YOUTHS UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

AT JAMES PHELAN'S

Old Stand Stocking Store,

No. 24 FIFTH AVENUE.

fe20:8

ELEGANT RESIDENCE,

No. 61, Union Avenue, East Commons, near North Commons, Allegheny.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 27, 1869, at 3 o'clock, will be sold on the premises that new and elegant two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 61 Union avenue, fronting on East Common, near corner of North Common, Allegheny City; containing parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and wash-house on first floor, with attic and excellent dry cellar. The house is built and finished in the best style; press brick ornamental front, inside shutters, marble mantle and hearth, gas throughout, hot and cold water, and Bissell's range in kitchen.

The lot is 30 feet front on Union avenue, and 115 feet in depth to a wide alley. The situation is the most pleasant in the two cities for a residence, and the improvement entirely new and very best finish. This is an excellent chance for purchase, as the owner is removing west. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest. Visitors invited to examine the premises.

fe30 A. McILWAINE. Auctioneer.

RESIDENCE ON

NORTH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY.

Sale on Thursday, February 25th.

Mr. THOMAS HARE, having purchased on another portion of North Avenue, and being disinclined to rent his present dwelling, has concluded to sell it. It will therefore be sold by auction on the premises, No. 155 North avenue, on THURSDAY, February 25th, at 2 o'clock. The lot is 24½ feet by 170 feet. The house is a three story brick, containing ten rooms. It has a very handsome double parlor, with marble mantles. It has bath room, hot and cold water, range in kitchen, dry cemented cellar, pantries, closets and other conveniences. Gas throughout. On rear of lot is a good brick stable and carriage house. Hydrant in yard and hydrant in stable. The location is first class, being in the central portion of North avenue, commanding a sweeping view of the projected Park improvements. The interior arrangements and finish of the house are excellent. The bedrooms are large, airy and well lighted; high ceilings. Possession will be given on April 1st. The premises are now open for inspection.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

fe20

FIFTY TONS

PIG LEAD,

Best Brands, For Sale at the Lowest Market Rates, at

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO'S,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead,

167 Smithfield Street,

fe9:WS PITTSBURGH.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

After the First of March Next,

Will be closed on

WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

And open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on

Saturday Evenings.

fe19:e85

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.—The MT. CARBON COAL CO. wish to purchase a number of

Model Barges and a Stern-wheel Tow Boat,

About 170x34x5 feet, Engines 22 inch cylinder and 7 feet stroke. Address, giving full particulars, price and where the boat may be seen,

JOHN BAIRD, President,

fe18:e77 Grand Tower, Illinois.

NEW STYLES

HATS AND CAPS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

McCORD & CO'S,

131 WOOD STREET.

fe9

FOR SALE.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals,

DAY AND CASH BOOKS,

For Sale and Made to Order.

Every description of BINDING done at low rates.

W. S. HAVEN & CO.,

Cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue.

fe18:e82

GRAY'S FERRY

PRINTING INK WORKS.

C. E. ROBINSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

Black and Colored Printing & Lithographic

INKS, VARNISHES, &C.

Gray's Ferry Road and 33d Street,

fe16:e60 PHILADELPHIA.

JAVA

COFFEE.

Fifteen bags choice old Government Java Coffee, Just received and for sale low by the bagor mat, at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW,

fe18 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW OPENING.

Very Choice Styles

New Calicoes,

Striped Shirtings,

Plaid Shirtings,

Irish Linens,

Table Linens,

Shirt Fronts,

Pillow Casings,

Honey Comb Quilts,

Marseilles Quilts,

[PINK, BLUE, BUFF AND WHITE.]

Towels,

Crashes,

Corsets,

Kid Gloves,

Hosiery, &c., &c.,

AT

POPULAR PRICES,

AT

J. M. CARR'S,

118 Federal Street.

fe20

AT WHOLESALE,

SUSPENDERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

MERINO AND COTTON

Hosiery,

WHITE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

Buttons, Braids and Notions,

The largest assortment in the city, at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

fe17:

1869. SPRING GOODS. 1869.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Are Daily Being Received at

F. H. EATON'S,

No. 17 Fifth Avenue.

Third arrival of HAMBURG EDGINGS.

REAL AND IMITATION LACE CHEMISETTES,

Full line of LADIES JOUVIN KID GLOVES,

FANCY STRIPED RIBBONS of all widths and colors.

NEW NOVELTIES IN

Embroideries, Lace Goods, Trimmings,

And a choice line of

HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

N. B.—A fresh supply of those Bargains in TAPE BORDERED and HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. fe18

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between ROBERT ANDREWS and EDWARD ARMSTRONG, under the firm name and style of Andrews & Armstrong, was dissolved on the — day of January, 1869, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be received by said Edward Armstrong, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

ROBERT ANDREWS,

fe18:e71 EDWARD ARMSTRONG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

At 10c., Good Fast Colored Calicoes.

At 12 1-2c., Best Quality Calicoes.

At 10c., Linen Toweling.

At 20c., Cotton Table Cloth Damask.

At 25c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.

At 12 1-2c, Yard Wide Bleached Muslin---good.

At 12 1-2c., Yard Wide Sheeting Muslin.

At $1.00, Men's White Shirts Linen Bosoms.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Sheeting Muslins,

Pillow Case Linens,

Table Linens,

Table Napkins

White Quilts, &c.,

AT

Very Low Prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 AND 182

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

fe17

$15,000 $15,000 $15,000

WORTH OF GOODS

SELLING REGARDLESS OF COST,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

DENNISON & HECKERT,

At No. 27 Fifth Avenue,

Embracing a complete line of

Trimmings, Embroideries,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, STAR SHIRTS AND COLLARS, SKIRTS AND CORSETS, RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS AND FLOWERS,

FANCY ARTICLES AND NOTIONS.

Having been purchased by

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

They will open it up to the public, on

THURSDAY MORNING. Feb. 11,

With the most EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN ever offered before in this line of Goods,

FOR CASH ONLY

This Closing Out Sale will continue for ONLY THREE WEEKS, and purchasers would do well to call early, when the stock is complete.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to Merchants and Dealers who will buy Job Lots.

$15,000. $15,000. $15,000.

SELLING AT A SACRIFICE, AT

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

fe11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership lately subsisting between DAVID S. MACRUM, R. C. GLYDE and CALVIN HAGAN, under the firm name of MACRUM, GLYDE & CO., expired on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1869, by limitation. The successors of the late firm will receive payment of all claims due and settle all claims against the late firm.

D. S. MACRUM,
CALVIN HAGAN,
D. S. MACRUM,
(Executor of R. C. GLYDE.)

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, have, this FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1869, entered into Co partnership under the firm name of

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

TO CARRY ON THE

Notion and Trimming Business,

AT THE

Old Stand, Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.,

Where we will not only be pleased to see our old friends, but also to make a great many new ones.

D. S. MACRUM,
CALVIN HAGAN,
NAT. MORGANSTERN.

fe19:e6 3

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,

Jewelers and Opticians,

was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be conducted by

W. G. DUNSEATH.

W. G. DUNSEATH.
GEO. W. HASLETT.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1869.

In retiring from the above firm I cheerfully recommend the successor, Mr. W. G. DUNSEATH, to the patronage of my friends and customers.

fe18:e83 GEO. W. HASLETT.

FLOUR.

ORIENTAL,
SWEEPSTAKES,
RED RIVER,
WHITE ROSE,

Very choice, for sale by

MEANOR & HARPER,

fe9 [illegible]349 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

NEW

Dress Goods

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

BARGAINS IN

Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds,

&c., &c.,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

EXTRA QUALITY OF

Heavy Black Silks.

STRIPED AND CORDED

Dress Silks

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NO. 180 AND 182

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

fe17

Duff's College

No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. DUFF, Author of Duff's Systems of Bookkeeping, PRESIDENT.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canadas, in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercise in

REAL BUSINESS,

By WM. H. CHARLES P. and ROBERT P. DUFF, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms, giving our students the rare opportunity of becoming at once practical Accountants. DUFF'S new system of Merchants', Manufacturer's, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers

BOOK-KEEPING,

Splendidly printed in colors by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, pp. 400, Crown 8vo., $3 75. Postage 35c. The only work containing National Bank and Private Bankers' accounts. No other work of the kind has been so unanimously and emphatically recommended by the press, by business men, by teachers, and by those who have been educated from it. See our new Circular, containing also fac simile of WM. H. DUFF'S First Premium Penmanship, Medals, &c. Mailed free by

P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

P. DUFF & SONS,

124 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh,

Commission Merchants, Manufacturers, Agents, and Wholesale Dealers in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce. Consignments solicited. Advances made.

Send for our Weekly Price Current.

no26:a66d&F

BANKRUPTCY PLAYED OUT!

$2.00.—THIS CARD

entitles the bearer, on presentation, to **TWO DOLLARS** abatement on a cash purchase of $25.00 at the great cheap clothing house of

S. C. TRAUERMAN,

ORIGINAL BIG NUMBER 11,

Sixth Street, late St. Clair.

Nobody beat by this establishment, but fair dealing to all! Call and be convinced. All clothing plainly marked by printed cards, at

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

So that no one may be deceived. Remember the place, original big number 11, SIXTH STREET, late St. Clair.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS OF THIS!

S. C. TRAUERMAN.

de25:TU-S

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Tobacco, Cigars & Whisky.

ISAAC STERN,

No. 162 Federal Street, above the Market,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

Respectfully announces to his friends that he is now offering his stock, consisting of the

FINEST CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.,

And the PUREST LIQUORS,

At prices LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Remember the place,

No. 162 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY,

se4:v70-TUS

BOYS' CLOTHING

At Very Low Prices.

Gray & Logan,

47 ST. CLAIR STREET,

fe18

NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—GARDENER—One thoroughly competent to take charge of a small place, with Greenhouse, etc. Apply at No. 174 Wood street. LOCKHART, FREW & CO.

WANTED—A young man of good education to become a Student of Medicine in the office of a regular Physician. Address, "Physician," GAZETTE office.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 3 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED---SITUATION.

WANTED—Immediately, or by the first of April, by a young man from the country, a PLACE TO LEARN THE TINNING TRADE. Address Z., GAZETTE OFFICE, for a week.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

WANTED.—BOARDERS.—A few boarders can be accommodated with board and lodging at 153 THIRD AVENUE.

WANTED.—BOARDERS.— Pleasant room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two young gentlemen, at 68 FOURTH STREET. Also, a few day or dinner boarders can be accommodated. Reference required.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—To employ a few good MEN to distribute Dr. Ashbaugh's Great Rheumatic Remedy, "The Wonder of the World," on the package system, not to be paid for until fully tested. Address J. C. TILTON, 10½ St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja30

WANTS.

WANTED—HOUSE.—A dwelling house of four or five rooms, by a family with no children. Address, D. D., GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—Bonds and Mortgages to the amount of $50,000 on city or county unencumbered property, having from one to five years to run, in amounts ranging from $500 to $5,000.

Also, business accommodation paper to the amount of $40,000, in sums from $600 to $3,000, and from 60 days to 4 months to run.

160 acres of good Western lands to exchange for furniture. Apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.,

ja29 Cor. 4th avenue and Smithfield street.

TO LET.

TO-LET.—The ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, Federal street, Allegheny City, above the Diamond. Possession given March 1st. Apply to WM. SEMPLE, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

TO-LET.—Three two story BRICK DWELLINGS, 6 rooms and cellar, all in good order, Nos. 297, 299 and 301 Robinson street, Allegheny. Inquire at office No. 4, 144 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

TO-LET.—OFFICE.—On first floor, No. 80 Water street. Rent $300. Storage room can be had, if desired, by a good tenant. ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TO LET—A House of 12 rooms, newly papered and painted, No. 25 Eighth street, near Penn; immediate possession. A HOUSE of 7 rooms, No. 29 Eighth street. The two corner offices on the first floor, also the two basement rooms—dry and well lighted—No 249, corner of Penn and Eighth. Inquire at 277 PENN STREET.

TO-LET—That THREE STORY BUILDING, No. 71 Logan street, containing eight rooms and having large yard attached. Rent $400 per annum. Enquire of T. P. HOUSTON, GAZETTE OFFICE.

TO-LET.—A fine, large, well- finished ROOM, suitable for an office, in *Dispatch* Building, second floor, back. Apply at Room for terms, &c.

TO LET—HOUSE—177 WYLIE STREET, near Logan, containing 9 rooms, with brick stable in rear. A very suitable location for a physician. Inquire of JAMES P QUINN, 280 Liberty street.

TO-LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION a well-lighted comfortable HALL on Fifth avenue, 30 by 80 feet; well adapted for society meetings. Address Lock Box 169, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

TO-LET.—STORE and DWELLING, No. 210 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny City; contains five rooms, finished attic, store room and large cellar; gas and water. Apply to S. S. D. THOMPSON, on the premises. Possession given April 1st.

TO-LET.—ROOMS.—Two fine ROOMS in GAZETTE BUILDING. Apply at Counting Rooms, 84 and 86 Fifth avenue.

TO LET.--TWO Handsomely furnished rooms, with gas and fire, one on first floor, and one front up stairs. Inquire at 199 Third avenue

TO-LET.—FRONT OFFICE, Second story, 56 Smithfield street. Enquire at Drug Store, corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

TO-LET.—A FRONT ROOM, on second floor, well furnished, with gas and coal. For terms, apply at No. 33 NINTH STREET, formerly hand.

TO-LET.—LIME KILN AND QUARRIES for lease; Kilns in good order and Limestone complete. Transportation can be furnished. Enquire at No. 413 LIBERTY STREET, up stairs.

TO LET.—Six Offices on the Corner of Penn and Eighth streets; 3 on first and 3 on the Second floor, (one very large.) Also, a well lighted and dry Basement Store Room. To let A dwelling next the corner, No. 29, on Eighth street, with 7 rooms. Also one with 11 rooms, No. 25, on Eighth street. Also, a Warehouse, No. 188 Smithfield street. Apply at 277 Penn street.

TO-LET.—ONE STORE ROOM, FOUR BASEMENTS, well lighted and finished.

OFFICES in the second story.

SLEEPING ROOMS in the third story, and

ONE LARGE HALL, with two ante-rooms, in the fourth story of A. H. English & Co's new building, Fourth avenue. Apply to A. H. ENGLISH & CO., No. 29 Fifth avenue.

TO-LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES of a Business House on Federal street, Allegheny city. Each room is 20 by 80. Splendid location for a PHOTOGRAPHER, SAMPLE ROOM or light Manufacturing. Spacious front entrance, and in the best business portion of the street. For particulars apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 139 Fourth Avenue.

TO-LET.

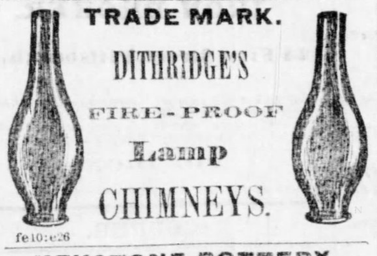
PLEASANT RESIDENCE AT HAZLEWOOD.

The House contains eleven apartments comfortably arranged. The premises comprise nearly 6 acres of land, planted with the best varieties of fruit tree and vine. Connected with these are spring house, well, stable, pasture for cow, and many other conveniences of a comfortable home. A board walk leads from the station to the premises; and this, with the frequency of passing trains, renders the property quite accessible to parties in business in the city. Enquire of

G. K. FLOWER,

fe 9:e84 Hazlewood, Pittsburgh.

TRADE MARK.



DITHRIDGE'S

FIRE-PROOF

Lamp

CHIMNEYS.

fe10:e26

KEYSTONE POTTERY.

S. M. KIER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

QUEENSWARE, BRISTOL WARE &c.

office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET.

All orders promptly attended to.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A small ENGINE and BOILER, in good running order. H. SWOGER, 543 Penn street.

FOR SALE.—FRAME COTTAGE, containing five rooms and excellent cellar, with lot 60 by 187 feet, in the 19th ward, (formerly East Liberty.) Price low. Enquire on the premises, or address B. B. H., GAZETTE OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN.—445 per acre will purchase a Farm of 100 acres in Westmoreland county, Pa., one and a half miles from a regular station on West Pennsylvania Railroad, all under good fence, good frame bank barn, good house of five rooms, plenty of fruit, abundance of good water, 70 acres cleared, balance in good oak timber, good neighborhood, school on the farm. Terms easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth Avenue.

FOR SALE.—16th WARD.— BRICK HOUSE of seven rooms, on William street, adjoining the residence of F. K. Duff; lot 40 feet front and 260 feet deep; well improved and planted with fruit trees. Enquire on the premises, or of L. B. DUFF, 83 DIAMOND STREET.

FOR SALE.—STOCK AND FIXTURES.—The Stock and Fixtures of a first-class Family Grocery Store. The undersigned, wishing to engage in another business offers the Fixtures and Stock at a bargain. G. W. PUSEY, 49 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.—That handsome TWO STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 203 Western avenue, Allegheny City, on the line of the Manchester Passenger Railway; contains hall, 8 rooms, finished attic bath room, hot and cold water and gas throughout. The building has a front 24 feet wide, and is erected on a lot 48 feet front by 120 back to a 20 foot alley. Terms easy. For particulars enquire at the ALLEGHENY POSTOFFICE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That elegant RESIDENCE, corner Western Avenue and Bidwell street, Allegheny. Lot 100 by 227 feet. House contains 16 rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply to GEORGE H. HOLTZMAN, 80 Fourth avenue (up stairs,) Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Desirable Western AVENUE RESIDENCE, located on Western Avenue, Allegheny City. A double two-story brick residence of eleven rooms, hall and good cellar, finished in first class style. Lot 48 by 120 feet to a 20 foot alley. Terms very easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth Avenue. fe11:e45

FOR SALE.—RARE CHANCE FOR A WAGON MAKER—At Parnassus Station, A. V. R. R., 17 miles from the city, half an acre of ground with shop and dwelling and a large quantity of lumber; abundance of work for three hands; blacksmith shop convenient; rare opening for a man of small means, will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth Avenue.

FOR SALE.—REFINERY.—A First Class Refinery, in complete running order, nearly new. Has been in operation but a few months, situated on the A. V. R. R., beyond the present city limits. Capacity five hundred bbls per week. Can be doubled with no extra expense excepting an additional still. Apply at 22 and 24 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARM.—200 acres of good Land, situated in Penn Tp., Westmoreland county, two miles from Irwin Station on the Penna. R. R. Improvements, hewed log house in good repair, bank barn and other outbuildings. Terms moderate. Enquire of W. WILSON, Larimer's Station, or R. A. HOPE, Penn Station.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS PROPERTY.—Is now offered for sale that desirable LOT OF GROUND No. 167 Smithfield street. This property is well located for business. Parties on Nonkon for a good stand will do well to call on BAILEY, FARRELL & CO No. 167 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE.—A NEW FRAME HOUSE of six rooms and one acre lot in Mt. Washington. Good well on the premises. Enquire at No. 83 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—A New House of Seven Rooms and Hall, corner of Pride and Forbes streets. Water and Gas in the house; also Range in kitchen.

FOR SALE.

Country Residence and Four Acres of Ground,

Four miles from Allegheny and easy of access to the cities by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, or by the New Brighton Turnpike. The house is new, finished in modern style and contains 12 rooms, including finished attic; also pantries, bath room and a well of never failing soft water at the kitchen door. The lot contains a variety of fruit trees in bearing condition, a coal house and Stable, with large cistern. The dwelling is located on an eminence, and commands an extensive view of the Ohio River and surrounding country. It is a most desirable property, and can be bought upon reasonable terms. For further information apply to F. A. BATES, office Sun Light Oil Works, No. 1 Eighth street, (formerly Hancock.) fe15:e6

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The following valuable property belonging to the estate of J. M. PORTER, deceased, is now open for sale. If private bids are not satisfactory to the Executors, the property will be exposed at Public Sale, commencing

On Monday, March 1st, 1869.

One Farm, known as the Irwin farm, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres, more or less, situated in Burrel township, Westmoreland county, about one hundred yards from A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, reserving the coal.

Also, one farm, known as the Martin farm, containing ninety-two acres, more or less, situated in Burrel township, Westmoreland county, about one and one-half miles from Allegheny river and A. V. Railroad, without reservation as to coal and minerals.

Also, one farm, known as the Bell farm, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, more or less, situated in Fawn township, Allegheny county, about one mile from W. P. Railroad and Allegheny river, with coal and minerals.

Also, one farm, known as the Vantine farm, situated in Fawn township, Allegheny county containing forty-four acres, more or less, about one mile from W. P. Railroad and Allegheny river.

Also, one farm, known as the Vantine farm, containing twenty-six acres, more or less, situated in Fawn township, Allegheny county, about one mile from river and railroad.

All the above land is eligibly situated, and except the Irwin farm, the coal in which is reserved, the balance of the farms are underlaid with coal and limestone.

Information as to

TERMS OF SALE,

Or in reference to the above farms, can be had of either of the executors residing at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

In connection therewith will also be sold

TWO LOTS,

No. 61 and 62, in the borough of Tarentum, in which is a brick house, and but a short distance from West Pa. Railroad.

Sale to Commence on the Bell Farm,

on March 1st, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., and to continue until all is sold.

JAMES B. FULTON,
JAMES McCALL,
WM. V. EVANS,
} Executors.

TARENTUM, PA., Feb. 16, 1869. fe16:e64

EXECUTORS' SALE.

SHOE STORE.

The stock, good will, lease and fixtures of shoe store of the late J. F. McCall, Esq., 332 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Best location in the city, and doing a prosperous business. For further particulars inquire at 334 Liberty street.

EMMA M. McCALL,
J. D. RAMALEY,
fe5:e15 Executors.

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70,000 Acres of Land for Sale,

In Iowa and Minnesota; price from $3.00 to $5.00 per acre. Land bought and sold on commission. Taxes paid; Titles examined; abstracts furnished; Surveying and Plotting done.

Information furnished in reference to locality, quality and valuation of lands. General collecting business done. Address

C. C. WAY,

ja29:d68 ELLINGTON, IOWA.

ON STOCKTON AVENUE WE offer the following desirable residence for sale: It is well finished and convenient with a large lot of ground 30 by 240 feet, stable and carriage house. The house has a wide hall, two fine parlors, with marble mantles, centre pieces, &c., Dining room, kitchen with a good range, bath room, water and gas, wash room, water closets, 6 chambers, &c. It needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

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Duquesne Iron, Sheet and Tank Iron, Juniata Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Charcoal Iron, Cylinder Iron, XL Iron, Flanged Cutter Bars, Guard Iron, Drag and Dropper Bars, T Rail for Coal Roads, Iron Wedges, Flat Rail for Coal Roads, Boiler Iron, Crow Bars, Chain Links, Boiler Heads, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Carriage, Wagon, Seat and Coach Springs, and Axles, all styles; Slab Steel for Plows, Cultivator Steel, Steel Wings and Moulds cut to pattern, Spring Steel all sizes, A. B. Steel and Steel Tire, Steel Crow Bars, Steel shafting, &c.

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V. G. SPIEGELEISEN

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Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
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Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK, of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

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CAST IRON BOWL PIPE

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast invariablyin Pits, in dry sand, and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general

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I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines, of every description.
Boilers, Oil Tanks.
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Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions: Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

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30,000 ft. Dry 1, 1½, 2 and 3 inch Poplar:
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750,000 No. 1 18-inch Shingles, sawed;
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Manufacture STEAMBOAT ENGINES and STATIONARY ENGINES, of all sizes.

Special attention invited to our new STATIONARY OIL WELL ENGINE AND PORTABLE BOILER, of 15-horse power.

CASTINGS, of every kind, made to order at our Foundry, on THIRD STREET, below Market.

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OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS; BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS;

STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES;

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Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil.

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Wool cut Screws.

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils, Adapted for high speed.

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ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

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WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF

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Will Remove on the 1st of April to

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PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS,

The cheapest investment now in the market for sale by

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Also, dealer in Government Bonds. Gold and Coupons and European Exchange at market rates. de21

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 19, 1868.

Stocks recovered somewhat to-day, and a better feeling was manifested in nearly all the New York Central clique stocks, whilst the Erie clique dependencies declined about ½ per cent. from the closing quotations of last night. The short interest was largely increased during the last decline and this is the only support of the market. From all appearances, there will be some rapid fluctuations in stocks during the remainder of the month and a steady decline with average.

Bonds were very dull early in the day, and old 1862s sold down to 114, and new 1865s to 109⅜, with a heavy market.

The large decline in gold has stopped the excessive shipments of bonds and may cause a gradual rise in gold and the rates of exchange.

European markets are completely overstocked with American securities, sent there on speculation, and it remains too be seen how much of them the investors can absorb. The decline in bonds here has stopped investments entirely, and the smaller speculators are only waiting for an opportunity to re-purchase what they have sold when the market begins to rise. As for the chances of a decline, nothing but a tight money market can depress bonds further, whilst, on the other hand, the moment the new President is inaugurated, will be the signal for a new but not a spasmodic advance; but a steady, gradual absorbsion of all that is offered on the market, without the rapid advance that characterizes a purely speculative market. The approach of Spring, and the greater activity in business will require a larger amount of money, and when interest is offered in business operations exceeding the rates government bonds yield, to a new purchaser, he will, in most cases, prefer the larger interest and run a slight risk.

As to the course of the future gold market little can be said with certainty. The shipments and price of bonds will regulate that more than anything else. In local stock a better feeling exists yet, and those shares that do not command a ready sale, are as much as possible avoided by investors. More inquiry is made for Connellsville Railroad shares in small lots to put away for speculation. In Allegheny Valley bonds scarcely anything is doing, whilst the stock could not be placed at the nominal quotations. In Pennsylvania Central Railroad shares there is more demand in smaller sums, whilst large operators are disposed to discount the rumors of further issue of stock; the market remains steady however at the average quotation of 57½. Fort Wayne, which sold down to 116¾, suddenly reached and sold at 119¾ to 120. Express shares are dull and lower, with little doing.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 133½; Eighty-one's, 113⅝; Five Twenties, 1862, 114⅜; do, 1864, 111; do, 1865, 112⅜; do, 1865, new. 110⅛; do, 1867, 110⅜; do, 1868, 110½; Ten Forties, 109¼; Railroads—Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90⅝; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 193¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 28⅛; Chicago & North-Western, 83⅛; do Preferred, 91¼; Erie, ——; New York Central, 64⅜; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Reading, 93¾; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 34⅜; Western Union Telegraph Company, 37¼; Merchants Union Express Company, 17¼; Pacific Mail, 106¾; Adams, 65; Mining shares—Gregory, 2,49; Quartz Hill, 72; Smith & Parmele, 1,60; Corydon, 10.

The unusual steadiness of the price of gold, while governments and stocks are fluctuating so greatly, is explained, by the New York journals, by the fact that the bulls had made preparations for a great advance by making very large purchases, but were unexpectedly checked by the advance in the price of bonds and the large exports of them to Europe, thus throwing an unusual supply of foreign exchange on the market. This induced so large short sales that the transactions in one day at the Gold Bank reached the enormous sum of $119,000,000. Things are in such a condition now that any attempt to cover by the shorts, when the gold is in the hands of the bulls, will result in an advance of the premium, contrary to its natural tendency. On the other hand the shorts count upon another influx of cotton bills and further exportation of government bonds.

It is believed in New York that the bills passed by Congress to prohibit the certification of checks of parties having no funds on deposit, and also the one prohibiting loans on greenbacks deposited as collateral, will—if they become laws—be systematically evaded in that city, and have practically no effect whatever to prevent the evil they are aimed at.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 133½; United States Sixes, 1881's, 113½; 5-20's, 1862, 114⅜; 5-20's, 1864, 111; 5-20's, 1865, 112⅜; 10-40's, 109¼; 5-20's Jan'y and July, 1865, 110¼, do. 1867, 110⅜; do. 1868, 110½; Seven Thirties, par less ¼; Due Compounds, 119; Ten Forties, 109⅜; Union Pacific Railroad, par; Central, 103; Cy. Pacifics, 101½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 19, 1869.

With the exception of Groceries, the general markets continue very dull, the volume of business in the aggregate being unusually light; but hopes are still entertained that an improvement is near at hand. Sugars, Molasses and Syrups continue very much excited, and prices have still further advanced. Refined Sugars, within ten days, have advanced 3 to 4 cts. per pound; Raw fully 3 cts; Molasses 8 to 10 cts. per gallon, and Syrups from 15 to 20. As we noticed yesterday, these extreme prices must of necessity curtail the demand, and while there is no doubt but what there is good cause for the advance, it is probable that the movement will be overdone, and then, as always is the case, there will be a reaction and a break.

APPLES—Dull but unchanged; regular sales in store at $3 to $5 per bbl as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Firmer at 75 to 85c.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is in rather better demand, and quotations may be fairly given at 38 to 40.

BEANS—$3,25 to $3,50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 3¾.

CARBON OIL—Is firm, and in limited supply; may be quoted firm at 34 to 34½, for standard white.

CHEESE—Continues to arrive more freely and the supply is yet light, and supply fully sustained;

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $18 to $20.

CORNMEAL—$1 to $1,10 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are quoted at 13 to 14 for quarters, 15 to 16 for mixed, and 18 to 20 for halves. Apples 10 to 12 cents.

EGGS—In fair demand, and fresh packed may be quoted at 23 to 24.

HAY—Baled continues exceedingly dull, and prices are barely maintained, $20 to $25, as to quality.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,25 to $6,50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady but unchanged at 15½ for Shoulders; 17½ for Ribbed, and 18½ to 18¾ for Clear Sides; and 20 for Hams. Lard, 21 in tierces, and 22 to 22½ in bbls and kegs. Mess Pork $33,50.

POTATOES—Dull and neglected but unchanged, at 80 to 85 for small lots in store.

PEANUTS—10 cts. per lb.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is steady at $10,00 to $10,50, as to quality. Timothy is unchanged at $3,50, and Flaxseed at $2,40.

SALT—Is quiet but steady, and is still quoted at $2 by the car load.

GRAIN—There seems to be no demand whatever for Wheat, and the market is exceedingly dull, and prices nominal at $1,50 for No. 1 Spring, and $1,60 for No. 1 Winter. Oats dull but firm at former quotations—65 to 66 on track, and 67 to 68 in store. There is no improvement to note in the demand for Corn, and while the stock is pretty well reduced and the receipts are comparatively light, prices are barely maintained, 75 to 80, for mixed to prime Yellow. Rye also is dull, and cannot be quoted above $1,45. Barley is in steady demand, and prime to choice Spring, may be quoted at $2 to $2,10.

TALLOW—Rendered, 12c.

ONIONS—$5 to $6 per bbl.

ORANGES—$4 to $4,50 per box.

FEATHERS—Live Geese Feathers quoted at 75 to 80, to the trade, and the usual advance in a retail way.

FLOUR—No improvement in the demand no change in prices. Spring Wheat brands may be quoted $7 to $7,50, and Winter Wheat, $8,50 to $9,00 per barrel. Rye Flour, $7,50. The Pearl Mill quote their best brands, made of the best Wheat, as follows: Extra Family Flour, in barrels, at $9,30, and, in sacks, $9,00 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,00, and, in sacks, $9,70 per barrel; Spring Wheat Flour, in barrels, $7,80, and, in sacks, $7,50 per barrel. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra Family, (Winter) in barrels, $9,30, and, in sacks, $9,00 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $9,80, and, in sacks, $9,50 per barrel, and Spring, $8,00, in barrels, and $7,70, in sacks, per barrel.

WHISKY—Highwines dull and lower; and may be quoted nominally, at 95 to 96c, in a jobbing way.

GROCERIES—The market continues very much excited, and Sugars, Molasses, and Syrups, are generally held out of market. Prime New Orleans Sugar is quoted at 15¼ to 16; Cuba, 13 to 14; Crushed, 20; "A" Coffee, 19; "B" 18¾; Extra "C," 18¼. New Orleans, Molasses, 90. Syrups have advanced all around from 15 to 20 cts per gallon.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 19, 1865.

The metal market has again been rather quiet this week, the sales in the aggregate being comparatively light, though there seems to be no accumulation of stock, and prices are fully sustained. The receipts of Western irons have fallen off somewhat during the past week, which was owing to a want of transportation, and difficulty in getting cars, and not to any falling off in the production. It is well enough to bear in mind, also, that nearly all of the iron which is now arriving, is being put in on former contracts and not going on to market. Eastern advices report a firmer feeling, without, however, as yet, any advance in prices.

Merchant bar iron is held with more firmness, and there is no accumulation of stock. The nail trade looks better, and a round lot could hardly be found at last week's prices—manufacturers generally, are asking an advance,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAVE CHARITY.

BY FRANCIS SMITH.

Through the great, sun-blessed city
Toils a homeless little one—
Not a friend to soothe or pity—
Not a bed to lie upon—
Ragged, dirty, bruised and bleeding—
Subject still to kick and curse—
Schooled in sin and sadly needing
Aid from Christian tongue and purse.

But the rich an gay p ss by her,
Full of vanity and pride,
And a pittance they deny her,
As they pull their skirts aside.
Then a sullen mood comes o'er her—
Reckless she of woe or weal—
Death from hunger is before her—
She must either starve or steal.

She *does* steal and who can blame her,
Hunger pangs ner vitals gnaw—
None endeavor to reclaim her,
And she violates the law
Then the pampered child of fashion,
Who refused to give relief,
Cries, with we l affected passion,
"Out upon the little thief!"

Censors full of word-wise schooling,
Cease to censure and deplore—
When the girl transgressed man's ruling
She obeyed a higher law.
Take her place—feel her temptation—
Starved, unhoused—no succor nigh—
And, though sure of reprobation,
Ye would steal ere ye would die!

THE CITY'S CHILDREN!

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES!!

A Little Girl's Feet Frozen Off!!!

THE FLESH CUT FROM HER BACK!!!!

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY!!!!

Villainy Under the Veil of Charity!

THE TRICKERY OF "SAINTS!"

FIENDS WEARING HEAVEN'S LIVERY!

SANCTIMONIOUS LEECHES!

RELIGIOUS HUMBUGS EXPOSED!

VICE MORE PROFITABLE THAN VIRTUE!

A SAINT'S FACE AND A DEMON'S HEART!!

HOW LONG SHALL SUCH THINGS CONTINUE!!!

THE MONSTER PUNISHED!!!

RETRIBUTION!!!

In spite of the exertions made by the "Children's Aid Society," "The News Boys' Lodging Rooms," and city missions generally, there is still much to do in the matter of relieving the necessities of the suffering little ones known as "The City's Children"—little, white-faced, penury pinched sufferers who live in pestilential, subterranean, abodes, dark courts and filthy air-poisoned alley-ways or roam the streets in the day time and sleep at night in covered wagons, coal-boxes, or any other place they may be able to steal into—some of whom have neither parents nor friends, and others who have relatives but would be better off without them.

Everybody will remember the case of the unfortunate orphan girl who, some twelve or fourteen years ago, was taken from the poor house by a fiend in human shape named Mrs. Decker, who resided at the time on Staten Island. It will be in the recollection of many how this poor, friendless little creature was tortured by the wretch who had adopted her, till death kindly put an end to her sufferings. How she was beaten till her little body was a mass of bruises—starved till her bones seemed bursting through the skin—turned out into the bitter cold almost naked till her feet were blistered with frost, and her emaciated frame racked by rheumatism—while all the while the monster who subjected her to such tortures attended church regularly and was regarded as little less than a saint by those who did not know her.

This, as we have said, occurred nearly a score of years ago, but who can say how many similar cases have happened since—are happening every day in fact. The Mrs. Deckers are not all dead yet—society is full of them and their victims, and, what is worse, this will always be the case till the millenium comes. We cannot alter human nature, but we can do the next best thing—we can expose such atrocities when they come to light, and such is our purpose at the present time. Anybody who will follow us though the following narrative of wrong and retribution will acknowledge the full force of all which we have said and will feel themselves well repaid for their trouble as well.

"Please, sir, may I shovel off your sidewalk?"

"No boy—go home and tell your mother to take care of you."

"I only want five cents, sir—just five cents—let me have five cents for half-an-hour and I'll do any work you're a-mind to set me at—I don't care what it is."

"No, I tell you! Go home and keep out of the streets! Go to school! I don't see what parents can be thinking of to allow their children to go running around begging!"

The first speaker was a stout-built lad, who carried upon his shoulder a rudely-constructed wooden shovel, and the person to whom he addressed himself was the weathy Mr. Seymour, who occupied a palatial mansion in one of the streets cutting the Fifth avenue at right angles.

The boy was about fourteen years of age, and though shabbily dressed and wretched-looking enough, there was a something about his countenance which could not fail to impress a close observer favorably.

Mr. Seymour had just returned from a drive out on the avenue in his magnificent sleigh, and was about entering the door of his residence when the boy, who had been looking wistfully, as he walked along, at the windows of the rich mansions in front of which he was passing, paused and accosted him.

About an hour after the above conversation, Mr. Seymour, again dressed for the street, stood gazing from the window of his front parlor. Already he regretted that he had so rudely answered the boy's petition, and in imagination he again beheld the pleading face. Suddenly an exclamation, half of fear, half of surprise, burst from his lips as he actually met the mournful gaze of the boy's large, sorrowful eyes.

It was but a single glance, and the boy passed away, without offering to stop, but soon recovering himself, Mr. Seymour sprang to the hall, then out at the door, and in an instant was at the boy's side.

"Here, boy!" he said, hurriedly, as he touched the boy on the shoulder, "have you got what you were asking for yet?"

"No, sir," replied the boy, dejectedly; "the people tell me that I am too small to shovel snow, and too big to beg, and so I s'pose I shall have to go home without anything. No I won't though, he added, suddenly, while a look of savage recklessness settled upon his pallid features—"no I won't! I have never done anything wicked yet, but I'll steal—I'll *murder* before I go home without anything!"

"Good gracious, boy," exclaimed Mr. Seymour, "what are you saying? Upon my life you talk like a perfect young savage. Here—here's some change for you!" And he placed in his hand a few silver coins.

Instantly the look of blank despair vanished from the boy's face, and an expression of intense satisfaction took its place, as eagerly clutching the money the rich man held out to him, he hastily ejaculated a fervent "Thank'ee, sir!" and fled away up the street at his top-most speed.

Mr. Seymour stood looking after the boy till he saw him enter a baker's shop on the corner, and then he mechanically followed in the same direction.

"So he *was* hungry," he muttered, as he walked along, "and perhaps he may be connected with some one who is also hungry. Who can tell? I don't know that it's anything to me, but, by George, something which I cannot exactly understand, impels me to follow him, and I will do so, let what will come of it."

The boy *was* hungry—*very* hungry—for as he emerged from the baker's shop, clutching a loaf of bread in his nervous grasp, Mr. Seymour, who followed closely, observed that he tore a piece from it and ravenously gnawed at it as he started on a run.

At length the boy darted up a dark alley-way, the entrance to which Mr. Seymour reached just in time to see the object of his pursuit enter a tenant building which stood far back in the rear.

Mr. Seymour also entered the dismal habitation, and, after some delay, found himself in an apartment on the second floor. The room was a small one, and from its position the light of day, except at meridian (it was about three o'clock then,) was almost excluded. The floor was cleanly scrubbed, the walls were white, and the window panes, what few were left, glistened brightly in the sunlight, but save a clean board which, resting upon a barrel, served as a table, and a bed which occupied the darkest corner of the room on the floor, the apartment contained no furniture.

Sitting bolt upright upon this latter article was a woman, wasted away almost to a skeleton. In both her bony hands she clutched a loaf of bread, from which she had ravenously torn a mouthful, and lying prone at her side, with his face buried in the pillow, and groaning and sobbing piteously, was the boy whom the rich man had followed.

Mr. Seymour was unable to scan the woman's features closely, for the bright glare of the sun upon the snow without had temporarily unfitted his eyes to view objects in a subdued light, but he saw enough to shock him greatly, and stooping down he placed his hand upon the shoulder of the boy, and shaking him gently, he said in a kindly tone:

"Get up, my little man, and run out for some more fitting food than that. You shall want for nothing now, for I will be your friend. See, here is money!" And as he spoke he took some silver coins from his pocket.

Rising from his recumbent position as the first tones of the gentleman's voice fell upon his ears, the boy turned and faced the latter, who was surprised to see upon his features, not a look of gratitude, but an expression amounting almost to malignity.

"Go away!" exclaimed the boy, bitterly, "go away, and leave me alone. I hate you!"

"And why should yon hate me, my poor lad?" inquired Mr. Seymour, in a tone of unfeigned surprise—"I never injured you!"

"You have!" exclaimed the boy, passionately, "you have always injured me, and such as me. I hate you because you are rich, and because you don't care who starves so long as you have plenty to eat and to drink, and to wear, and throw away, I feel as though I could kill you, and I may, too, if you don't go away, for I have the strength to do it now, although I am only a boy!"

"Upon my word, I believe the boy is getting crazy!" exclaimed Mr. Seymour, in a sort of half soliloquy.

"I believe I am," returned the boy, vehemently, "and it wouldn't be much to wonder at if I did. I wish I was crazy or dead, I wouldn't care which."

Mr. Seymour was about to make some conciliatory reply, but before he could do so the door opened, and a little girl about nine years old entered, bearing in her hand a bowl of soup. She was a beautiful, bright looking child, although her clothes were untidy, and her hair uncombed, and fell straggling around her face. Her large blue eyes were full of gentleness and love and an almost angelic look rested upon her countenance.

She was somewhat disconcerted upon discovering a stranger, but beckoning the boy to a corner, she said in a whisper, while a smile of joy lighted up her little thin face:

"Here, Charley, I've brought a bowl of real nice soup for your mother, and I know it 'll do her good. Mrs. Maddox, who lives up stairs, gave it to me for fetching her a pail of water, but I'm not hungry and it will be so nice for your poor mother."

The boy's lip quivered as he struggled to subdue some terrible emotion, and he answered, at last, in a husky voice:

"She don't want it Maggie—*I know she don't*—you eat it yourself."

"Who is that genileman?" whispered the girl, at the same time stealing a glance at Mr. Seymour.

"He is a rich man," answered the boy aloud, "who lives in a great house up town."

"Oh, I am so glad!" exclaimed the girl, joyously, "for I am sure he will do something for your mother."

"Of course I will, my little lady," said Mr. Seymour—"that is what I came here for."

"No you won't!" exclaimed the boy, bitterly; "because you *can't* help her now! If you had given me five cents when I first asked you for it, it might, perhaps, have done some good, but it's too late now. Look at her!" And again throwing himself face downward upon the bed, he gave away to another passionate out-burst of grief.

A horrid suspicion flashed across the the mind of the millionaire, whose eyes by this time had become accustomed to the moderate light, and looking directly at the women, God of Heaven, what a sight broke upon his startled vision!

"Merciful Heaven!" he exclaimed, holding his hands before his eyes to shut out the frightful spectacle, "she is dead!"

"Yes," sobbed the boy, "dead—dead—dead! And when they put her in the cold ground, I shall be alone—all alone! There will be no one to care for me then!"

While he was thus wildly lamenting, the little girl had placed her bowl upon the rude table, and with the tears standing in her mild eyes, had advanced toward him. Kneeling beside him as the despairing words left his lips, she threw her little white arms around his neck, and murmured, in a tone of mingle pathos and gentle reproach:

"No one, did you say, Charley? *No one at all!*"

Instantly the boy checked his violent grief, and looking up through his tears, he replied, as he affectionately pressed her hand:

"Oh, I forgot you, Maggie—I forgot you, but you musn't blame me. I was thinking of nothing but her. It will be so very, very hard to see them take her away!"

By this time Mr. Seymour had recovered somewhat from the first shock which his feelings had sustained, and approaching close to the corpse, he began to peruse the features attentively. A thrill of horror shook his frame anew as he did so, for notwithstanding the change which death had made, he felt morally certain he had seen the face before under different circumstances.

"What is your name boy?" he asked, excitedly, turning toward the sorrowing lad.

The boy was stubborn, and would not answer, but his little companion replied:

"His name is Charley Hollister, sir."

"It *is* she, and we have met again at last, but under what terrible circumstances! Oh, what a frightful, frightful death for her to die!"

He spoke truly. It *was* a frightful death, for the woman had died of starvation! Starvation in the midst of plenty! Eager to appease the frightful cravings of hunger she had seized the loaf and torn from it a mouthful, but even as she essayed to masticate it the fatal reaction took place, death seized her in the effort, and she who had once tasted the sweets of affluence, now sat there, the victim of cruel want, a stiffened corpse, grim, gaunt and ghastly.

Casting a look at the children, who, in their great grief had not noticed his agitation, the millionaire rushed from the house and took his way toward the Coroner's office.

An inquest was held upon the body of a wretched and—except by the weeping boy she had left behind her—apparently unknown woman—the Coroner's jury, composed of men who had suddenly been taken from their business and forced into the service, had promptly and without striving hard to find out who or what she was, returned a verdict that Mary Hollister, the unknown woman aforesaid, had come to her death by starvation—a wealthy and exemplary citizen had seen the poor victim of cruel want decently laid to rest in Greenwood Cemetery, all the expenses attending the funeral having been paid out of his own pocket—and four persons had assembled in the room adjoining the one in which Mary Hollister died, to talk over the sad event. These were Charles Hollister, the son of the deceased woman; the little girl, Maggie; Mrs. Bridget Mullins, a washerwoman of unmistakably Celtic origin; and Mr. Philip Ferry, known in the neighborhood as "Phil, the Philosopher."

"And so the fine gentleman has offered to find a place for you, has he, Charley, dear?" asked the widow, addressing the deceased woman's son.

The poor boy, who, absorbed in his deep grief, sat in an out-of-the-way corner, did not hear her, and little Maggie, once more became his mouth-piece.

"Don't speak to him now, Mrs. Mullins, please don't," pleaded the little creature—"he feels so bad he don't want to talk. I know all about it, an I'll answer your questions! Mr. Seymour has offered to find a place for Charley—I heard him."

The conversation was interrupted by a knock at the door, which was opened by Mrs. Mullins, and a tall, billious-looking man, of a sinister expression of countenance, wriggled his way into the room.

"Eels!" whispered the philosopher, musingly, as soon as his eyes rested on the new comer—"I can see 'em sticking out all over. Slippery and tricky—twist himself into any shape he pleases and adroitly make his escape through the smallest kind of a hole. Every hair on his head—to be sure there is'nt many of them—is an eel, and if an eel's eye was magnified to the size of his with a proper lens, I'll venture to say you could'nt tell one from the other."

The idividual concerning whom Phil Ferry thus soliloquized, looked sharply around at the group for a moment or two, without speaking, and then turning his gaze towards the window, he said:

"She's gone at last, eh?"

"She is, Docther McNab," replied Mrs. Mullins, "she is, poor craythur! Heaven rest her sowl."

"And the boy, what will become of him now?" asked the man, while a greedy look lighted up his dull, gray eyes—"I hear that a rich man—a Mr. Seymour—has offered to take charge of him. Is that so?"

"I believe it is," answered Mrs. Mullins, "but divil a much mesilf knows about it. But, don't throuble the boy—poor little nilly, the thribulashin is keen on him—ask Maggie—she knows."

"Oh, yes, Maggie! My dear little Maggie!" exclaimed the doctor, with affected tenderness, as he approached the child—"she will tell me all about it. She will come and live with me now, I guess. She won't want to stay here after they take away her playmate. Won't you come with me, Maggie?"

"No, I won't," exclaimed the child, with a shudder, and at the same time she crept close to Mrs. Mullins, and seized tightly hold of that good woman's apron, as though she feared the doctor might seize her forcibly and bear her off.

"And why not, my little dear?" asked the doctor with great blandness.

"Because I don't like you," replied the child, with great candor—"I'd rather go and live in that dark dungeon where my father died than to go home with you. I'm afraid of you!"

"Now, that is hard, isn't it, Mrs. Mullin's?" said the doctor, appealingly. "That is really hard. I attended that little girl's father professionally all through his many fits of sickness without charging him one cent, and now when I want to continue my kindness by giving her a home, she won't come near me. I dare say the boy is just like her. I attended his mother professionally, also, without receiving any pecuniary recompense save a few trinkets, and I don't suppose he has any more gratitude than Maggie has. Will you come and learn to be a doctor, Charley?" he continued, addressing the boy.

"No, not with you," sententiously answered the grief-stricken youth, turning his tear-swollen eyes upon the questioner.

"No," said Maggie, "Charley and I will go together. Wherever he goes, I will go. If Mr. Seymour takes him, I will beg Mrs. Seymour to take me."

Dr. McNab had good reasons for feeling interested in the children, and what those reasons were will appear in the course of our story.

It was one morning about a week after the events just narrated took place, that Mr. and Mrs. Seymour sat at the breakfast table, the gentleman reading the morning paper and sipping his coffee by turns, while the lady remained silent, apparently in deep thought about something.

At length, throwing down his paper and emptying his cup at a draught, Mr. Seymour said, with a sigh:

"I never take up a paper of late, my dear, that I do not come across the details of some horrible case of destitution and misery."

"I have noticed, Andrew," said Mrs. Seymour, "that of late you seem more than usually interested in the sufferings of the poor. My attention, too, has been much attracted to such cases since I heard of your praiseworthy action in reference to that unfortunate woman who died of starvation. Although I must admit that your conduct was commendable, I cannot understand why you have taken such an interest in her orphan boy. After superintending the funeral, and paying all the expenses, you bring two destitute children here to your own home, one of them the unfortunate woman's son."

Mrs. Seymour paused, in order to give her husband an opportunity to say something in explanation, but he remained silent, and she continued:

"And another singular phase of this most singular matter is, that you seem less inclined to converse about the boy than you do about the girl. Without any inquiry upon my part, you told me all you know about the girl, but when I ventured to question you concerning the boy, you evinced a palpable disinclination to converse on the subject, and would not give me the slightest satisfaction.

"Well, my dear," said Mr. Seymour, apparently with great reluctance, "it is true that I have all along tried to avoid this subject, but, as you force me to it, I will admit that there is a mystery about the boy and his mother—a mystery which I have reasons of my own for not wishing to explain, and which could advantage you nothing, even should I do so. Let me implore you, then, as you value our domestic quiet, not to allude to the subject again. The boy will be out of the house shortly, and, after he is gone, let us cease to talk of the past. I spoke to an employing silversmith about him yesterday, Mr. Barak Jeffries, and Charley is to be placed in his care to-morrow. But how about your little *protege*, Maggie? Have you found a place for her yet, or do you mean to adopt her?"

"I would willingly adopt her," replied Mrs. Seymour, who saw at once that it would be useless to attempt to penetrate her husband's secret, and who assumed a satisfaction she by no means felt, "if I could reconcile such a course with my conscience, but I fear I am growing too fond of her, and we should not place our affections upon things of this earth. The fact that our Heavenly Father has never blessed us with children is the best proof that He intended I should devote myself entirely to His service. She is a sweet child, and I am happy in having been able to pluck her as a brand from the burning, (this was a favorite expression with the lady) but I cannot make up my mind to assume the entire care of her, and so I think I will permit a Mrs. Dockett, who has made application to our Society for a little girl to adopt, to take her. She seems a very pious kind of woman, and has promised to bring Maggie up in the faith."

Poor Maggie! she little knew the fate that awaited her. And had Mrs. Seymour been aware of it, her philanthropic heart would have thrilled with horror, and she would as soon have thought of placing the helpless little one in the keeping of a beast.

An hour later, after Mr. Seymour had left the house, to attend to business, Mrs. Dockett made her appearance, wishing to consult with Mrs. Seymour about taking charge of Maggie.

"How old did you say she was?" asked Mrs. Dockett, after some preliminary observations had passed between herself and Mrs. Seymour.

"It is impossible for us to say, exactly," replied the latter lady, for the child does not know her age. I should suppose her, however, to be about nine years old."

"The dear child!" exclaimed Mrs. Dockett, with fervor; "and what is her name, mem?"

"Of that we are also ignorant," answered Mrs. Seymour—"she is a poor little waif, of whose history we have been able to learn but little. About three years ago her father, a besotted creature, who was not fit to have charge of a dog, much less a tender child, hired a room in the house from which we took her. He died miserably in prison not long afterward of *delirium tremens*, and from that time till we found her, the little unfortunate picked up her living by running errands for the tenants. Maggie is the only name by which she is at present known."

"The poor darlin', unfortnit little soul!" exclaimed Mrs. Dockett, applying her handkerchief to her eyes. "Oh, Mrs. Seymour, I must have that child! I feel like I could eat her up now without even seein' of her. I wanted to get some poor little waif, as you call it, without no father or mother, or any friends to care for it, and I'm so glad I applied to your blessed, Heavenly Society, you don't know!"

Had Mrs. Dockett known how inextricably interwoven was the past history of that little unfortunate with her own, she would hot have been so perfectly self-possessed as she contemplated taking charge of her. But she did not know it, and she was happy in her ignorance.

"You will treat her in all respects as if she were my child, and I had placed her with you to board, will you?" asked Mrs. Seymour, dolighted with the flattering allusion which had been made to *the* Society.

Mrs. Dockett looked up toward Heaven, as though calling the Sacred Hosts to witness her sincerity, then wiped her eyes energetically, she sighed heavily, and then said emphatically:

"Won't I, though?"

"And you will bring her up in *the* faith?" continued Mrs. Seymour; "you will studiously teach her to renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world and all the sinful lusts of the flesh? You will see to it that she listens only to sound doctrine?

"Mrs. Seymour," responded Mrs. Dockett, half reproachfully but ecstatically, "If I thought there was one hair in my head that wasn't Episcopal, I'd have my head shaved clean on purpose to get rid of that one, and wear a horrid cap the rest of my days!"

Mrs. Seymour wanted no further proof of her visitor's fitness for any work which she might be called upon to do, after she had given such powerful evidence of "the faith that was in her," and so "the second waif" was furnished with a mother.

The next morning, when the children met each other in the kitchen, the eyes of each were red with weeping.

"We have got to go to different places, now, Charley," said Maggie, laying her hand upon his arm, and looking tearfully into his face.

"Yes, Maggie," replied he, sadly, "I am sorry we can't be kept together, but it is better that we should do something for ourselves."

"I suppose it is," replied the little creature, dejectedly, but I never thought of parting from you, Charley."

"Never mind," said the boy, hopefully, and a bright smile overspread his fine features as he spoke, "we shall see each other often. Mr. Seymour has promised me that already. He has told me where Mrs. Dockett lives on Long Island, and, if I work smart, perhaps I shall be allowed to visit you every week. Who knows!"

"Oh, if I was only sure of that!" exclaimed the child, joyfully.

"Besides," continued the boy, energetically, "I am to learn a good trade, and I am to have plenty of over-work. Who can tell how much I may be able to save up? Why, I might be able to pay your board and buy clothes for you in a little while, and then you could come and live in the city where I could see you every day. Only think of that, Maggie!"

Poor children! Their happy anticipations were but short-lived. They had always been familiar with misery, but there was a "deeper deep" of wretchedness for them still.

Mr. Seymour had placed Charles Hollister with the silversmith for a fortnight on trial, at the end of which time, if all parties were satisfied, he was to be duly apprenticed; but the boy had not been under the charge of his employer a week before he discovered that there was something wrong about the man, although the latter tried hard to appear excessively parent-like and amiable.

Among the apprentices who operated in the "beehive," as the shop was termed by Mr. Jeffries, was a little, pale-faced, consumptive-looking boy, about the age of Charles Hollister, who at once attracted the attention and excited the commiseration of the newly-entered apprentice, who felt a secret satisfaction when he was informed that the boy in question, whose name was Richard Manners, was to be his room-mate. The two boys became fast friends the very first night that they slept together, and they grew more and more attached to each other as their intimacy became closer.

The first effort of the new apprentice, naturally enough, was to gather from his companion some idea of his employer and his fellow apprentices; but, strangely enough, the boy would never allow himself to be drawn into conversation on that subject. He would talk freely enough on any other theme, but the moment the shop was mentioned, he was dumb; nor could all the ingenuity of young Hollister put him off his guard.

It was the night before the one upon which the probationary fortnight of the new apprentice would expire, and he and his room-mate had retired to their room.

Hollister was the first to throw his clothes off and jump into bed, and as he lay there watching his room-mate, he could not help noticing the look of painful anxiety which rested upon the features of the latter. The boy was never at any time disposed to be mirthful; but now his face wore a look which plainly spoke of some especial source of regret, and before getting into bed, he, contrary to his usual custom, carefully looked under it, and around the room, and finally, he opened the bed-room door and looked out into the entry.

"What's the matter, Dick?" said Hollister, when the latter had at length stretched himself out at his side. "You ain't afraid of burglars, are you?"

"No;" replied the boy, in a whisper; "Wuss'en that."

"What is it, then?" asked Hollister. "Come, speak out, don't be alarmed!"

"Hush h-h!" whispered the boy, trembling as he spoke; "don't speak so loud—*he* might hear you."

"And who is *he*?" asked Hollister, without altering his tone.

"I won't talk to you Charley," replied the boy, in a whisper so low as to be almost inaudable, "if you don't speak lower. I know he is around somewhere, and I tell you he will hear you."

"Well then," whispered Hollister, who, willing to gratify the lad, brought his voice down to the lowest pitch. "I will speak low; and now tell me who is that *he* you are so much afraid of?"

"The Boss!" replied the boy, in a frightened tone; "and you'd be afraid too, if you knew him as well as I do."

"Well, I don't like him very much myself, Dick," replied Hollister; "but I don't see anything in him to be frightened at, and I don't see as we've much to complain about. He uses us pretty well. We've got plenty to eat, and to drink, and to wear, and don't have to work very hard."

"Oh, yes," whispered Dick, significantly, "that's 'cos he's got a new boy on trial. We allers do have a high old time whenever a new boy comes, but we have to pay up for it afterward. It seems to me almost as if you were my brother, Charley, and I will say this much to you, if I die for it—*don't you be bound to him!*"

"What are you whispering about there, Richard?" broke in the shrill voice of the king-bee from the entry outside; "I am afraid I will have to curtail your sleeping hours; you've got too much time for sleeping—you have!"

"I knew he was around!" whispered the little unfortunate. "Oh! won't I catch it for this!" And turning his back to his companion, he refused to say another word.

The boy's warning was not without its effect upon the mind of young Hollister: but, having once resolved upon his course of action, he was not easily to be swerved therefrom; and before closing his eyes in sleep he determined to carry out his original purpose, let what would happen—which he subsequently did; but he had not been an indented apprentice forty-eight hours when he bitterly regretted not having taken his little room-mate's advice.

From the moment the documents were signed which placed Charles Hollister beneath the entire control of Mr. Jeffries for seven years, the demeanor of the latter toward his apprentices underwent so complete a change, that the newly bound lad, although prepared to witness something of the kind from what Dick Manners had said, was greatly astonished. Ignorant of the world, and thoroughly artless and honest himself, he never imagined that any one could exercise such perfect hypocrisy. During the whole fortnight while he was on trial, he had noticed that the boys were treated with great consideration. All this was changed, however, as soon as the neophyte became a full-fledged "bee"—then tasks were imposed upon the ill-starred apprentices the completion of which took them from twelve to sixteen hours per day, and they were compelled to submit daily to a thousand harrowing pieces of injustice, which were calculated to wound the pride and lacerate the feelings of any boy possessing the slightest spirit.

It was on the morning of the second day of young Hollister's apprenticeship, and he was busily employed at the side of Dick Manners, under whose tuition he had temporarily been placed, when Mr. Barak Jeffries entered the "beehive," and, as was his wont, began the exercise of his daily tortures. Walking from one to another of his apprentices, he bestowed upon each as he passed along some biting inuendo or some cutting remark which admitted of no reply, till at length he stood behind Dick Manners, who felt his presence although he did not see him, and who shuddered as he continued his work without looking up.

"Richard!" squeaked the immaculate proprietor of the "bee-hive."

At the sound of his voice both boys looked up, and Hollister noticed that the tyrant held in his hand a raw-hide, which till then he had kept concealed behind him.

"Richard!" repeated Jeffries, "you did not finish soldering them 'ere thimbles last night."

"No, sir," replied the boy, apprehensively, "if you please, sir, I couldn't."

"Cou'dn't," exclaimed Mr. Jeffries, assuming a look of offended dignity, "*couldn't*, sir? Do you mean to tell me to my face that I have imposed a task upon one of my boys which he couldn't perform? I am grieved, I *rarely* am grieved, Richard Manners, to find that you are sich a hard case—sich a very hard case—in spite of all my talkin' to you, and advising of you, and persuadin' of you to do better. I can't allow sich conduct in my 'beehive,' sir, and although I am ready to shed tears when I think of doin' of it, I shall have to punish you severely again. It's very tryin' to a man of my sensibilities, but I shall have to do it, I can't help myself, it's a dooty wot I owe to you and your mother, and to myself!"

He took the poor trembling lad by the shoulder, as he spoke, and elevated his whip in the air; but before he had struck a blow, Hollister, who was at first rendered dumb by surprise, exclaimed, imploringly:

"Oh, don't whip him, Mr. Jeffries! Please, don't, sir! I know he tried his best to finish his stint, for it was three o'clock this morning before he got to bed. Besides, sir, he's sick. He couldn't get to sleep for coughing, for an hour after he laid down?"

Mr. Jeffries dropped his uplifted arm and stood gazing at the new apprentice with a look of perfect amazement.

"Is it possible that I can be in my right senses?" he exclaimed at length, have I acted as principal of the 'beehive' up to this late day, to have a fresh made apprentice a-given of me advice. Master Hollister, you have committed a very grave offense, sir—an offense sir, which nothin' but your ignorance of my rules and regulations could induce me to overlook. I will forgive you this time, sir, but look out in futur' how you ventur' to speak afore you're spoken to. As for this 'ere boy, I can't forgive him—I wish I could—I shall have to give him some wholesome punishment, and I shall also, much against my wishes, be obliged to report his outrageous conduct to his mother!"

This last sentence was one of Mr Barak Jeffries' master strokes in the exercise of torture. It pierced like a sharp knife the heart of the boy, and the fiend knew it would when he uttered it. Mrs. Manners, the boy's mother, was a widow, and he was her only son—the child of her old age. She idolized him, almost, and before she apprenticed him to the monster of the "beehive," she fondly hoped that he would grow up respected by his fellow men and a blessing to her—the pride of her heart and the staff of her declining years. But all her anticipations were crushed *as* soon as communication was established between herself and Barak Jeffries, who pictured her poor boy as a very monster of disobedience and ingratitude—a juvenile fiend, in whose character it would be hard to discover one redeeming trait.

The poor women did not wish to believe these terrible stories; but when they came from a man of such unquestionable respectability as Barak Jeffries—a man who dwelt upon her son's shortcomings with apparent reluctance, how could she refrain from conjuring him by the memory of his dead father, not to add the sin of falsehood to his other misdeeds by denying the charges which were alleged against him?

Oh how many tender hearts have been broken, and how many sterner ones rendered callous and dead to all feeling by the devilish skill of Barak Jeffries? how many thieves and assassins, and desperate ruffians have received the bent of their dispositions from such establishments as the "bee-hive?"

No cry of pain escaped the lips of Richard Manners, as the fiend who held him in his grasp proceeded to shower upon him a succession of heavy blows. He did not strive to get away, although the assault increased in violence with his passiveness, and the vital fluid stained his shirt as the instrument of torture lacerated his flesh, for his heart was bleeding too, and the pain which he felt there was greater than even his physical suffering.

He was thinking of his mother and of the punishment so oft repeated, which his cruel tyrant had threatened to inflict upon her. But there was one who felt every blow which descended upon the back of the helpless boy as keenly as though it had been inflicted upon himself. Of a just and generous, but impetuous and fiery nature, his young spirit chafed under such an exhibition of manifest cruelty and injustice. Tractable and mild to a degree under the power of kindness, he was a very demon when excited by wrong and oppression. A boy in years he was at heart a man, and fear had no part in his composition.

From the moment that Barak Jeffries struck the first blow he had dropped his tools, and stood looking on like one suddenly stricken dumb by surpise. As the punishment progressed, however, his dark eyes assumed an expression of ferocity, his broad chest rose and fell with the tumultuous passion which agitated it, and the large veins upon his neck and forehead swelled nearly to bursting, and at length suddenly rushing at Jeffries, he jerked the whip from his hand, threw it into the farther corner of the room, and in a voice husky with emotion, shrieked out:

"Stop!" and seizing a large hammer the boy wielded it aloft and aimed a wicked blow at the head of his master.

The continuation of this truthful and deeply interesting narrative will be found in a serial story, entitled "MAGGIE, THE CHARITY CHILD," published in No. 17 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY, NOW READY. The NEW YORK WEEKLY is beautifully illustrated, and contains forty long columns of closely printed reading matter, making the NEW YORK WEEKLY the best story and sketch paper published. The New York Weekly is for sale by every News Agent throughout the Union and Canadas.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Monongahela City paper mill is again in operation.

Mercer county has two hundred and sixty public schools.

An elegant new mail car has just been placed on the Connellsville road.

The Fifty-Seventh Pa. Vols. are to hold a re-union at Meadville next Monday.

Discharged.—In the case of Patrick Gibbons, charged with false pretence, a *nolle pros* was entered yesterday and the defendant discharged upon payment of the costs.

The Officer McRoberts, mentioned by a cotemporary in connection with a prosecution for assault and battery, is not officer McRoberts of the Allegheny police force.

The Court of Quarter Sessions will convene on the first Monday of March. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Kaufman, charged with murder, will be the first case taken up.

Committed.—Alderman Arent, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, yesterday, committed to jail for trial Frank Ketterly, charged, on oath of his wife, Frederika Ketterly, with assault and battery.

The President of the Columbus and Chicago Railway officially contradicts the sensational report, in a Cincinnati journal, that the recent lease of that road was secured to the Panhandle Company by the use of corrupt appliances with himself and its other managers.

Thanks to Hovey & Co., of Boston, for a copy of their beautifully illustrated "Catalogue and Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden," for 1869. These 150 pages are replete with valuable hints and useful instructions for both professional and amateur devotees to Flora and Pomona.

Child Scalded.—On Tuesday evening a little son of Wm. Haney, a butcher residing in the Third ward, Allegheny, was very badly scalded by falling into a tub of boiling water, which his father had been using in the slaughter house. The injuries of the little fellow are quite serious, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

Sisterly Affection.—Mrs. Mary Welsh, residing in the Ninth ward, alleges that her sister, Ellen Welsh, manifested her sisterly affection yesterday by using exceeding abusive and violent language toward her, and threatening to take her life. Alderman Taylor, at the instance of Mary, issued a warrant for the arrest of the pugnacious Ellen.

Alleged False Pretence.—John Walker was brought before Alderman Thomas yesterday, on an information for false pretence preferred against him by Alexander McCreery, a boarding house keeper in the Sixth ward. The accused is charged with obtaining boarding to the amount of ten dollars by false representations. After a hearing he was committed for trial.

Notwithstanding the really dull times and scarcity of money, it is, to our personal knowledge, a fact that the Great Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. Geo. W. Spencer, No. 234 Penn street, is continually crowded with people from all parts of the country, who are anxious to avail themselves of his justly celebrated skill. He keeps sixteen assistants constantly employed.

Distressing Accident.—On yesterday morning a little son of Mr. Joseph Howard, residing in a Court on Ninth street, was badly scalded by the upsetting of a boiler filled with hot water, which his mother was attempting to lift off the stove. The arms and neck of the little victim were quite severely scalded, but no serious consequences are apprehended. The child was about seven years of age.

Mayor's Court.—There were twenty-six cases disposed of at the Mayor's Court yesterday evening, most of which were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Of that number fourteen paid fines ranging from one to ten dollars and the customary costs, and the remaining twelve were committad, according to the enormity of the offense with which they were charged, for periods of from twenty-four to thirty days.

Run Over.—Last evening about six o'clock a boy about fifteen years of age, while attempting to cross Wood street, near Diamond alley, in front of an approaching dray, was knocked down, but fortunately received no other injury beyond a severe fright. The affair caused quite an excitement in the locality, but the crowd which gathered around was relieved of all anxiety by seeing the boy in a few minutes get up, put on his hat and walk off as though nothing had happened.

Soldiers' Monument.—The Soldiers' Monument Association will hold a meeting this afternoon at half past two o'clock, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 51 Fifth avenue. It is desirable that every member be present. The question of locating the monument still remains unsettled, and as the matter has been held in abeyance for some time, it should be pretty well matured at this date. The meeting this afternoon promises to be more than usually interesting and important.

An Awful Sacrifice in lace goods, trimmings, embroideries and notions is now going on at the store occupied by the late firm of Dennison & Heckert, No. 27 Fifth avenue. It will be remembered that Macrum & Carlisle purchased the entire stock at public sale, and are now running it out at very cheap prices. The stock must be all sold, no matter what the sale realizes, so that our readers should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure unusual bargains in choice, first-class goods.

The Nicolson in Allegheny.—There is some talk among residents on the line of Ohio street, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, of having the Nicolson pavement laid in front of their properties. The street will be paved next spring and the water and gas extended along the thoroughfare. The street would require but little grading, and it is thought that the small additional cost of the Nicolson over the cobble stone pavement would be trifling compared with the advantages of the former.

The Keystone Pottery.—It has been the aim of Messrs. Kier & Co., in the manufacture of Queensware, to produce work which in quality would fully equal and in price be considerably cheaper than that imported from abroad. Of the success which has attended their efforts the best evidences are seen in the large trade which they have already secured, and the terms of commendation and praise with which their manufactures are everywhere spoken of. Any of our readers who wish articles in their line would do well to call at the warerooms, No. 359 Liberty street, and examine the stock on hand.

Washington's Birthday.—Monday, the 22d of February, is the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and a legal holiday. Persons having business with the banks should remember this fact and act accordingly, as the banks will be closed that day.

Overboard.—An amateur oarsman of this city, while taking a little exercise in his craft on the Allegheny river this morning, was capsized near the Mechanics street bridge, by the waves made by a passing towboat. The accident was noticed by a number of persons on the bank, a couple of whom procured a skiff and rescued him. His boat was also brought safely to shore, but the oars and his hat floated off.

Patent Right Difficulty.

George Day and Nicholas Knoerr, residents of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, got into a row on Thursday in regard to the ownership of a certain patent right. The difficulty occurred in the yard connected with Knoerr's tannery, and Day alleges that Knoerr pushed him off the premises, using violence in so doing and accompanying this action with a threat to tear down the water spouts connected with a tannery owned by Day. The next morning the spouts were down and accordingly Day proceeded to Alderman Mullin's office and made information against Knoerr for assault and battery and surety of the peace. The accused was arrested and after a hearing gave bail for Court.

The Tables Turned.

Leonard Praeger made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday against John Henry Roswog, better known as "Cooney" Roswog, for assault and battery. The parties are employed at Postley & Co.'s shovel factory in the Ninth ward. Yesterday morning they got into a difficulty, which finally came to blows, Praeger, according to his statement, being hit several times in the face by Roswog with his fist. The accused was arrested, and upon putting in an appearance at the Alderman's office entered a cross-suit against Praeger for assault and battery, alleging that Praeger created the row by first striking him with a bar of iron. Both parties were required to give bail for a hearing this evening at seven o'clock.

Choice Segars.

Since the law-makers for the National Government have decided it essential, in order to raise sufficient revenue, to impose a tax on tobacco, which is very properly considered a "luxury," it has been with the greatest difficulty that those accustomed to indulge in the luxury of smoking could find an article of segars, at any price, which would compare in quality of flavor with what they formerly used. That difficulty has been obviated, and smokers can now, by calling at No. 45 Hand street, John Megraw's, obtain the very best article of segars at the most reasonable prices. He also keeps a full stock of the best brands of chewing tobacco, as well as a large assortment of pipes, segar tubes, &c.

Caught at Last.

Some time since an old man was knocked down and robbed of about eleven dollars, in a station house of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad located at the intersection of the railroad and Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, the particulars of which we published. The robber escaped with his booty, and nothing was done in the matter until yesterday, when the Allegheny police arrested William *alias* Flatty Boyle, a well known character, on suspicion of being the guilty party. At the hearing before Mayor Drum the accused was positively identified by the man who had been the victim of the robbery. Several other circumstances also corroborated this testimony and "Flatty" accordingly was committed, in default of bail, for trial.

Disorderly House.

Yesterday morning Mr. Stewart Robinson made information before Alderman Lindsay against Patrick and Mary McCann, and Jane Deanney, for maintaining a disorderly house on Third street, Third ward, Allegheny. The accused occupy the lower part of the house owned by Mr. Robinson, and the upper part is rented to Edward Shehan. He states that complaints have reached him very often of late of the disorderly character of the accused, and from personal investigation he is satisfied of the truth of the charges, hence the suit. Edward Shehan, occupant of the upper part of the house, also made information against Mrs. McCann for surety of the peace, and his wife, Margaret, lodged information against Patrick McCann and Jane Deanney for aggravated assault and battery. The accused were all arrested, and after a hearing were committed to jail for trial.

Stove Larceny.

Andrew Jackson still lives. Yesterday he called at Alderman McMasters' office and made information against Mrs. Susan Lucas for larceny as bailee. Andrew and Susan are both colored. Andrew states that Susan appealed to him for the loan of a cooking stove, in order that she might set up housekeeping, and take in boarders, by which she expected to maintain herself, and, if he desired, pay him for the article. Her appeal was so affecting that the gallant Andrew could not resist it, and the loan was granted. Subsequently, he alleges, Mrs. Lucas got on a spree, and upon making inquiries he discovered that she had not gone to housekeeping, as proposed, but had pawned the stove for five dollars, with which she was rioting. Feeling aggrieved and wrathful at this piece of treachery, he forthwith made the information as stated, upon which a warrant was issued.

Wesly Chapel Fair.

There has been in progress for several days past in Wesley Chapel, corner of Liberty and Seventeenth streets, a grand Fair and Festival, under the auspices of the ladies of that congregation. The chapel presents a beautiful appearance, being handsomely decorated, and we know of no place where an evening can be more pleasantly spent. The following articles are being warmly and spiritedly contested for by friends of respective candidates: an elegant gold watch for the most popular gentleman; a reception chair for the most popular Councilman; a gold headed cane for the favorite physician; a conductor's lamp and out-fit for railroad conductors, and a pair of splendid cooking stoves, (the princely donations of the well known foundrymen, Messrs. John Roney and McKee & Sons,) and a complete out-fit for a bedchamber to the most amiable young lady. The choices of refreshments and confectionaries are provided by the ladies for visitors, and as the festival keeps up for a week longer we earnestly urge our readers to pay it a visit, and thus help on a good cause, as the object, the repair of the chapel, is worthy the charity of all.

Blackmailing.

For some time past retail dealers in liquors, especially proprietors of small saloons, in and around the two cities, have been much annoyed and hunted down by parties claiming to be in the interests of justice and law, while their real object, if "actions speak louder than words," is undoubtedly blackmailing. The particular point at which these pseudo-law preservers aim is the abolishment of the liquor traffic on Sunday. For this purpose, a strict watch is kept on the saloons, and every violator of the law is pounced upon immediately and compelled sometimes, and only *sometimes*, to appear before a magistrate and pay the penalty. The general rule, however, is to levy a tax upon the unfortunate individual, which finds its way into the pocket of the supposed watchful guardian of the law, who thereafter, as long as the specified tax is promptly paid, assumes one of the mythical characteristics of Justice—that of blindness. A case in illustration occurred yesterday. A person, whom we shall designate as Smith, because his name was not Smith, made information before an Allegheny Alderman against Brown, for false pretences. Smith alleged that Brown had collected twenty-five dollars from a saloon keeper in Pittsbugh, by falsely representing that he had been authorized to collect the same by Smith, to whom it was due. A further development of the case revealed the fact that this money was the amount of tax which had been levied by Smith upon the saloon keeper for services rendered, that is to say for keeping quiet in regard to his violations of the Sunday liquor law. The prosecutor, hesitatingly, of course, was compelled to reveal this part of the transaction in order to sustain his case, which we understand was held over by the Alderman for a future decision.

Now, this is not a solitary case, although it is perhaps made out, somewhat more directly than some of the scores of others, which might be adduced and which are occurring every day. It is nothing but just that every violator of the law in this or any other point should be made to suffer, but not in this manner. Let them be returned properly to the proper authorities, and be lawfully dealt with, but not placed under such a system of blackmailing and thievish knavery. The attention of those to whom this matter specially belongs might be very profitably turned in this direction, and be productive of beneficial results.

Bar-room Fight—A Man's Nose and Ear Bitten Off.

A very disgraceful and somewhat serious affair occurred at Joe Armstrong's saloon, or bar-room, on Fifth avenue, near Tunnell street, about ten o'clock on Thursday night in the way of a bar-room fight, partaking more of the nature of an engagement between two members of the canine race than a set-to between professors of the "manly art." The beligerants were Sam. Shore and George Young, a pair of "sporting" gentlemen of leisure, the latter hailing from Philadelphia, and the former a native of this city. The parties named, in company with a number of their companions, were at Armstrong's saloon drinking, when a difficulty arose between Shore and Young which they decided to settle by "chawing" and beating each other, and after the manner of dogs they went at their work. Their companions, many of whom were of that class of community who patronize "cock pits" and "dog fights," doubtless enjoyed the fun, and allowed them to fight it out. The result was that Shore came out of the "mill" minus a part of one ear and the point of his nose bitten almost off. Dr. Pollock was called in and repaired the nose as well as the nature of the case would admit of.

Yesterday morning Shore appeared before the Mayor and made information charging Young with malicious mayhem, which is a very serious offense. The punishment is by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, the three-fourths of which goes to the person injured, and imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a period not exceeding five years. Yong was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who held him to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars for his appearance at court.

Bold Highway Robbery.

John Myer, a resident of Birmingham, was robbed of his watch, pocket-book containing ten dollars, and several articles of clothing in an alley in the rear of Schmidt's saloon, Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening about eight o'clock. He had been in the saloon a short time before, and left considerably under the influence of liquor. He remembers going into the alley, but nothing further of his operations. He was discovered by Mr. Schmidt standing at the gate leading into his back yard, and when brought into the house made known his loss. He thinks he was drugged in the alley and then robbed. The perpetrators of the deed, besides taking his watch and money, stripped him of his coat, pants and boots, which they also carried off, leaving him indebted to the kindness of Mr. Schmidt for the loan of sufficient wearing apparel to make him presentable in the street on his way home. There is no clue to the depredators.

Knocked off the Track.

Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a man whose name could not be ascertained, was noticed walking along the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Nineveh station, by the engineer of the Baltimore express train, coming west. The engineer gave the signal, and whistled down brakes, but the train could not be checked up in time and the man failing to heed the alarm, was struck by the cow-catcher of the locomotive and thrown from the track, a distance of several yards. As soon as the train could be stopped the employes went back and found him lying on the ground insensible. He was picked up and conveyed to New Florence, where medical attendance was procured. He revived somewhat in a short time, but was unable to speak. Although no bones were broken, he is severely injured internally, and the physician in attendance fears he may not recover.

City Mortality.

Dr. Whitmer Snively, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh from February 7th to February 15th, 1869:

Diseases—Unknown, 1; apoplexy, 1; pneumonia, 6; typhoid fever, 2; cholera infantum, 2; inflammation of the bowels, 1; consumption, 4; bronchitis, 2; hydrothorax, 1; inflamation of the bowels, 1; croup, 1; convulsions, 1; scarlet fever, 1; enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; cyanosis, 1; still born, 2; psoas abcess, 1; burn 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 15; from 1 to 2, 3; from 2 to 5, 1; from 5 to 10, 1; from 10 to 15, 2; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 3; from 60 to 70, 2; from 70 to 80, 1.

Males.....21	White.....34	Total...34.
Females... 13	Colored..... 0	

Second Street.

Some time ago we called the attention of the street authorities to the condition of Second street, stating that unless certain repairs or alterations were made it would become necessary to repave the entire street from the Birmingham bridge to the summit. As an evidence of the correctness of our conclusions at that time, we refer to the present condition of the street, which, between the points named, is so badly torn up as to necessitate the repaving of the street entire to put it in proper condition.

It is asserted by a "citizen" that the work was poorly done in the begginning; that the large cobble stones from the gutters on Fifth avenue and Wood street, taken up to be replaced by Nicolson pavement, were used in paving Second street, and that the sand in which they were imbedded was wet. Others contend, on the contrary, that the work was properly done and the cause of the difficulty is the spouty nature of the ground, in consequence of which the road is continually damp. With these matters, however, we have nothing to do now. The fact that the street was paved and taken off the contractor's hands by the proper officers, is sufficient evidence that the work was properly done, but it was no evidence of its durability. There is a very large amount of travel upon the street, and of a very heavy character, which will in some measure account for its bad condition, and is at the same time a good reason why it should be put in proper repair. It would be an excellent place to test the qualities of the Nicolson.

List of Letters

Remaining in Buchanan Postoffice February 19th, 1869.

A	Hetzell, E.	**N**
Alexander, J. B	Hughes, Mrs. P.	Nearsay M.
Algeo, E.	Hunter, J. J.	**O**
Asbery, Thos.	Hughes, Hurn.	O'Donald, Wm.
Adams, Adolph	Horton, Mrs. C.	O'Hara, M.
B	Hamilton, A.	O'Connor, K.
Burton, M	Hevern, John.	O'Connor, H.
Brown, N. G.	Hughes, Pat'k.	**P**
Buchanan, J.	Hemresy, Mary.	Phillips, Sadie.
Beck, Kitty.	Haelage, Frank	Phillips, John.
Bentley, W.	**J**	Patton, Wm.
Black, John J.	Johnston, J.	Powell, Geo. E.
Brock, Levi G	Johns, C. M.	Pearce, Lizzie.
Brawley, M. A.	Jones, Ellen.	**R**
Baddely, Jos.	Jones, T. G.,	Robertson, B.
Bard, Mary J.	Jones, Jonah.	Richards, M.
Brown, Joe.	**K**	Rees, Evan,
C	King, A.,	**S**
Carroll, Cath'e.	Keating, P.	Springer, L.
Cook, Geo.	Kershun, Kate	Shook, Levi,
Crouse, M. H.	Kreppe, J. W.	Statham, J.
Corcoran, Jno.	**L**	Stewart, S.
Calaghan, M.	Leonard, V.	Sauvage, M.
Cox, W. T.	Lindsay, A.	Swaney, S.
Clark, Wm.	Linhart, Mary,	Stephens, W. D.
Charlton, M.	Lorentz, L.	Smith, G. o.
Brouse, Adam.	**M**	Smith, Thos.
Campbell, H.	Macbeth, A.	**T**
Cox, John.	Morley, Kate.	Thompson, Jas.
Cavanagh, H.	Michaels, Jas.	Taylor, Emma.
Campbell, R.	Male, Maria.	Thornton, B.
Carnee, Rosie.	Mourey, Nick.	**V**
Craft, F. D.	Mealey, Dennis	Vanneumon, G.
Camp, Thos.	Mitchel, Jane.	**W**
Coslett, Thos.	Mitchel, Robt.	Wagner, E.
D	Mitchel, Mary.	Williams, D. C.
Dowden, Jas.	Morton, Chas.	Willis, E.
Doyle, Michael.	Montgomery, W.	Wallace, Jane.
Do an, Andrew	Morgan, A. D.	Wuse, Alex.
Davidson, M. J.	Mungaven, P. J	Wood, Chas.
Dodson, Sam'l.	Mulvihill, T.	Woodward, W.
Daces, Sarah.	Miller, Bertha.	Wenver, J. C.
Davis, John J.	**Mc**	Wallace, Jane.
E	McCarthy, D.	Warman, E.
Evans, John T.	McCormick, M.	Ward, Thomas;
Evans, M. S.	McGrogan, Jas.	Watson, S. S.
F	McColly, Mrs.	Watson, Mrs.
Felker, M. W.	McDonald, Jas.	Walker, A.
Fryant, Kate.	McIntosh, Mrs.	Ward, Martha.
Finneghan, M.	McIntosh, Mrs.	Walker, T. C.
Finch, Wm. J.	Dr.	Wareham, Jas.
Frederick, Jno.	McAllister, S.	Wise, Geo.
Forger, Jno. N.	Mcintosh, Jno.	Weber, C.
G	McDermott, T.	Willard, M. F.
Gallagher, P.	McDonald, P.	Wagner, Kate.
Grey, Lizzie.	McKee, C. C.	Whylan, Kate.
H	Mc ly, John.	**Y**
Harris, Frank.	McDonald, J.	Yaney, Lewis.
Hughes, John.	McCracken, J.	

E. G. KREHAN, Postmaster.

Generous Course.

A merchant who will sacrifice profit in order to do a good and charitable act towards his fellow man, is worthy the utmost respect and confidence, and inasmuch as we have in view a dealer who, in view of the poverty and want of large classes of the community, has determined to sell flour, the staple of life, at prime cost to all his customers, we feel he is pre-eminently worthy the proud distinction. We may as well give the name, as we will thus benefit many persons, and say that our enterprising and spirited citizen, Mr. C. A. Boucher, whose extensive and commodious "Original Red Front Grocery" is at No. 114 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice, has determined to sell the famous White River Flour at two dollars per sack, delivering it free to residences, boats and depots. Not a few will promptly take advantage of this act of philanthrophy and business generosity, and long may Boucher live and flourish in good deeds.

For the Ladies.

For the benefit of our lady readers, who are desirous to know where they can be accommodated with trimmings, lace goods, and notions of a superior quality upon most reasonable terms, we call attention to the establishment of W. W. Moorhead, No. 81 Market street, whose stock is one of the largest and best selected, and the best to select from, now offered to the public. In order to make room for the spring trade, the time for which is rapidly approaching, his immense stock of superior goods is being sold at reduced prices, and ladies when on a shopping tour will find it to their advantage to call and examine it. A large force of courteous and accommodating assistants are constantly employed in the establishment, and customers, no matter whether they purchase or not, receive proper attention.

What They Will Do.

Dr. Ross' Remedies are purely vegetable preparations, and are doing more good to the people than any other medicines ever offered to the public. They are sold at one dollar per bottle, and generally one or two bottles have the desired effect. We make a specialty of the following diseases, and warrant a cure in every case: Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, Catarrh, we have cured hundreds of cases, some of long standing; Dyspepsia, we believe we have the best remedy for this disease ever compounded. For diseases of the Throat and Lungs our Tar Compound is doing wonders. Dr. Ross' Remedies are manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail, at Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth street, (late St. Clair.)

Cree Brothers are now selling their entire stock to quit business. A rare opportunity to secure bargains, as it is being sold regardless of cost. You save fifty per cent. by calling soon at 26 Fifth avenue.

Families Visiting Boston can find no better accommodations than a suite of rooms at the American House, with bath rooms, closets, &c. Close to principal places of business and amusement.

The place to get White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, is at Ecker & Caskey's, 13 Smithfield street.

11-4 Sheeting Muslins just opened at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

Initial Paper at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

March Magazines at Pittock's.

A Certain Sign.

It is a good index of the prosperity of any business house that may be compelled, for want of proper accommodation for the transaction of the trade directed thereto, to abandon old established quarters for new ones more expensive and more commodious. It is a sign that the house has a solid basis, and on merit alone rushes ahead of slower neighbors. As an evidence of this fact it is but necessary here to cite the rapid growth into popularity and demand of the Weed Sewing Machine, which was only a few years ago introduced into this market for public favor. Its high merits were soon discovered by the discriminating public, and from year to year the sales became larger and larger, till the enterprising agents, Messrs. Long & Harvison, were compelled to seek more extensive quarters for their business. The stand on Grant street, so long identified with the machine, had to be abandoned, and to-day the firm is located in one of the largest and handsomest stores of the city, No. 116 Market street. The building has been remodeled throughout, and in point of elegance and completeness is unsurpassed. The front, which is supplied with mammoth plate glass panes, reaching from the ceiling of the first floor to the ground, faces St. Clair street, commanding a fine view across the bridge and into the heart of Allegheny City, and can be seen from every point of approach, being decidedly elegant and conspicuous. The main salesroom is richly furnished and carpeted, and contains a fine assortment of the various styles of the famous Weed machines. The second floor is also occupied as a salesroom and for exhibition and storage. In the mammoth windows are placed specimens of the sewing of the "Weed," which arrest the attention and challenge the heartiest admiration of all who pass that way, especially the ladies, who are most interested. We are glad to observe this fresh evidence of the continued popularity of the Weed Sewing Machine, and trust it may ever enjoy the proud position to which entitled from its merits.

Immense Forced Sales.

The well known firm of Smithson & Co., Auctioneers, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, seem determined that their reputation for doing business shall not suffer, judging from the announcement of the immense stock of boots and shoes which they are now disposing of at low prices. The stock is principally from bankrupt and Sheriff's sales in the East, and must be closed out at once. The stock embraces every style of ladies, misses, gents and boys' boots, shoes and gaiters, all manufactured in the best manner of excellent material. Country dealers who desire to replenish their stock, as well as retail purchasers, should not fail to call, as rare bargains may be secured.

A Distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find Plantation Bitters, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the side-board, for he himself had experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. TH.S.T.F.

Harper, Atlantic, Putnam, Galaxy, Lippincott, Godey, DeMorest's Lady's Friend, Arthur's Once A Month, Young Folks, and all the late Eastern weeklies at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

New Table Linens, Towels, Napkins and Prints just opened at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

An Extra Good Bargain.—Black Poplin Alpacas for walking dresses at J. M. Carr's, 118 Federal street.

Largest assortment of French Note Paper and Envelopes in the city is at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Boots and Shoes.—The Mammoth Boot and Shoe Emporium of H. B. Smithson & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, was never stocked with a larger and better assortment of boots and shoes than at the present time. It consists of men, women and children's wear, and is especially adapted to the winter season. It is a well known fact that fifty per cent. can be saved by purchasing at this house. Private sales this day and evening.

Handsome Calicos now opening at J. M. Carr's, 118 Federal street.

Foly's Gold Pens at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

The best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co's Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. s

Five Hundred

Pairs Men's Heavy Boots.
Pairs Men's Kip Boots.
Pairs Ladies' High Cut Polish Boots.
Pairs Misses Polish Boots.
Pairs Children's Lasting Boots.
Pairs Children's Morocco Boots.

To be sold this day at the Opera House Auction Rooms, at private sale, at auction prices.

Imported—A new stock of Broche Shawls in black, scarlet and white centres. Breakfast Shawls, bright colors, fresh, good and attractive prices.
BATES & BELL
21 Fifth avenue.

Plain, Pink, Buff and Blue Percleos, just received at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

Very Handsome Prints just opened at J. M. Carr's, 118 Federal street.

Photograph Albums, Wallets, and Prang's Chromos at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Black and Colored Silks selling cheap at J. M. Burchfield & Co.'s, No. 52 St. Clair street.

Handkerchiefs of all kinds, cheap, at J. M. Carr's, 118 Federal street.

Hitchcock's Half Dime Music at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Law Books in large assortment, comprising volumes esteemed highly valuable; second-hand books of ancient and modern writers, rare and attractive to book connoisseurs; first quality legal, business and epistolary stationery, envelopes, pens, pencils, inks, etc.; together with all the latest magazines and illustrated papers, will be found at the old established and ever popular literary headquarters of Col. J. D. Egan, Sixth avenue, near Smithfield street. Go there for any and everything in the literary line you may want, as nowhere else can you procure better advantages in selection and prices.

Attractions.—We offer at reasonable prices a most attractive stock of Housekeeping Goods, Linens of every make, Linen Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Crib and Cradle Spreads, Tea Cloths, Furniture Coverings. Our assortment is fresh from celebrated makers. BATES & BELL.

There are meals served at the Continental Dining Room every day which could hardly fail to awaken the dormant activities of the most satiated epicure. This may seem a strong assertion, but any of our readers are at liberty to question its truth, provided they first call at the Continental, next door to the Postoffice, Fifth avenue.

If you want to buy Boots, Shoes or Gaiters this day at private sale, at auction prices, go to the Opera House Auction Rooms.

Bates & Bell—Invite your attention to their assortment of Plain Dress Goods, American Silks, Mourning Goods, Flannels, Ladies' Underwear, Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses, Corset Covers and Dressing Sacques.
BATES & BELL.

The "Continental," next door to the Postoffice, Fifth avenue, still continues to be a place of eager resort by business men and others who are compelled to take dinner in the city. Holtzheimer understands their wants, and takes pride and pleasure in supplying them, hence the popularity of his establishment.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists.
TTHS:T.

Complete.—We have new French Corsets of all sizes, Bradley's Hoop Skirts, (new styles) Nottingham Curtains and Net Gilt Cornice and Vestibule Lace.
BATES & BELL.
21 Fifth street.

Shaving, Hair-Dressing or Bathing.—No better place for either than at the finely furnished apartments of H. B. Williamson, No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. s

Don't forget to go to the Opera House this day. Private sales at auction prices.

MARRIED:

VOIGT—PHILLIPS—On Thursday, the 18th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. Laird, Mr. A. M. VOIGT to Miss MAME PHILLIPS, all of this city.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBT. T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of ready-made Coffins of the following kinds: First, the celebrated American Burial Cases, Metallic Self-sealing Air-tight Cases and Caskets, and Rosewood, Walnut and Rosewood Imitation Coffins, Walnut Coffins from $20 upwards. Rosewood Imitation Coffins from $25 upwards, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. Crape and Gloves furnished free of charge. Best Hearses and Carriages furnished on short notice. Carriages furnished to funerals at $4

GENUINE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP,

Manufactured by PETER SQUIRE, 227 Oxford street, London.

This soap has been, by a peculiar process, freed from the excess of alkali almost invariably found even in the purest soaps, and at the same time it is made to take up a large quantity of Glycerine (40 per cent.) It is to this latter substance that it chiefly owes its soothing quality—softening the skin, preserving the complexion, preventing chapping and the unpleasant roughness experienced in cold weather. It is found most useful in alleviating the irritation produced by dryness of the skin.

On account of its great purity it recommends itself to all persons that suffer from the use of common soaps; for delicate skins it is the only soap that can be tolerated. It is particularly useful for cleansing diseased skins where the irritation produced by ordinary soaps causes so much inconvenience.

It is the most agreeable shaving soap that can be used, leaving the face soft and comfortable.

The soaps usually sold as Glycerine Soaps contain little or no Glycerine. It is only necessary to apply the tongue to the surface, and the genuine will be distinguished from the spurious by the sweet taste. AGENT,

SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
fe9:TTS

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Cor. of Penn and St. Clair Streets,

Has now in stock one of the largest and most varied assortments of

Fall and Winter Goods

ever brought to this city. His stock embraces all the latest French and English manufactures of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND OVERCOATINGS.

Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

NEW GOODS. — NEW GOODS.

FOR A STYLISH OVERCOAT,
FOR A STYLISH DRESS COAT,
FOR A STYLISH BUSINESS COAT,
FOR A STYLISH WALKING COAT,
FOR A STYLISH PAIR OF PANTS,
FOR A STYLISH VEST OF ALL KINDS,

For all the latest styles cut clothes, made of the best material, and by first-class workmen, and at prices surprisingly low, go to the well known Merchant Tailor,

W. HESPENHEID.
NO. 50 ST. CLAIR STREET, now Sixth.
no18

THOS. F. DALE, M. D.....R. S. SUTTON, M. D.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together for the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Office, No. 19 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny City. THOS. F. DALE, M. D.,
no13:a13 R. S. SUTTON, M. D.